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A PRESIDENTIAL "STRAW VOTE" OF UNION LABOR

UNION-LABOR'S JUDGMENT on the candidates is a familiar problem in Presidential campaigns. Its weight of ballots is so large as perhaps to turn the scale, yet some observers speak of it as a mystery and question whether the unions can be solidified on any issue or whether it is true that they will ever vote otherwise than independently. This year admirers of Mr. Wilson claim that he has effected so much legislation in behalf of the workers that he will receive the majority of their votes. Offered in evidence are the Clayton Act, the Federal Child-Labor Law, the Federal Workers' Compensation Law, and, finally, his stroke of executive effort in piloting the eight-hour law for the railroad men at the moment when a nation-wide strike was impending. It is admitted that when he was first elected he was looked upon with suspicion by labor because he had on occasion disapproved of trade-unionism, but now it is said he has "broadened," and the confident prediction is made that labor will remember him at the polls. On the other hand, his critics speak of his eight-hour law performance as a piece of political "rough work" in campaign time, which will not influence too favorably the mind of the workingman. The Republicans, for their part, assure the workers that after the war Europe will flood America with cheap products, underbid our manufacturers, close our shops, and drive our toilers to the bread-line, unless the party of protection is restored to power —and it must be remembered that this sort of argument has elected Republican Presidents more than once.

The "labor vote," therefore, is a very uncertain quantity this year, and consequently, in a strictly non-partizan spirit and for the purpose of shedding light on the matter, THE LITERARY DIGEST here presents the consensus of opinion of union-labor officials representing more than one hundred trades. It should be said at the outset that the verdict comes from five hundred leaders of varying degree, but all of importance, who are not expressing their own view, but, what is far more significant, are reporting the trend of sentiment in their group. We give not only the prospect as it appears to secretaries, vice-presidents, and presidents of certain organizations, but also the judgment of leaders of central labor-unions and councils in large manufacturing centers in thirty-one States from coast to coast and from Canada to the border. How authentic of the labor spirit this expression is to be considered may be divined from the fact that, according to the Allentown (Pa.) *Labor Herald*, "one workingman in ten in the United States belongs to a labor-union." Yet we do not for a moment pretend that this poll is more than a "straw vote," to be taken for what it is worth, and parenthetically it should be remarked that the results of the "straw vote" of our readers, which are now being recorded and analyzed will be published in a subsequent issue.

The initial striking feature of our investigation is that out of 457 labor officials reporting, 332 say that their members favor Mr. Wilson, 47 find their voters are for Mr. Benson, the Socialist candidate, and 43 report sentiment favoring Mr. Hughes. The findings of 34 officials reveal either a non-committal attitude or sentiment "evenly divided," and it is of interest to note that

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the ratio of the votes was much the same all through the three weeks of incoming replies. Yet behind this showing of figures, as will be found later on in these columns, our informants advise us frequently of the widening undercurrent of strength of the Socialist candidate, and suggest on some occasions that Mr. Wilson is preferred only because in the way of actual accomplishment he can do more for the Socialists than Mr. Hughes would in case he were elected. Again, we find that in some localities, where the feeling is divided, Mr. Wilson is credited with 50 per cent. and Mr. Benson with 50 of the voting support, while in fewer cases the division is made between Mr. Hughes and Mr. Benson. In view of the great effect upon the railroad men's vote promised as a result of the eight-hour law, it is interesting to find one official of the Brotherhood of Railway Postal Clerks saying that the "Postmaster-General's treatment of the postal employees will result in the loss of thousands upon thousands of votes for the Democratic party."

With reference to Mr. Hughes, some of his antagonists cast up against him his vote in the Danbury hatters' case while on the Supreme Court Bench, and remark rather cuttingly that labor does not forget the 100 per cent. judge as it considers the 100 per cent. candidate. On the other hand, in certain trades, such as the flint-glass industry and the glove industry, we are told that Mr. Hughes will be warmly supported by the union in sheer self-defense, because it needs the protective tariff.

Non-committal opinions are of interest because they show just how complex an elective factor is the laboring body. Its range of feeling is dispassionately recorded by an official of the Association of Machinists, who noted in the State of Ohio, that while machine-shop workers were willing to give Mr. Wilson credit for his action in the eight-hour law for the railroad employees, they have been trying for this day for at least fifteen years and the Brotherhoods asked for it only a year ago. It is hard to tell how these men are going to vote, according to this informant, who reports that very little is said favorable to Mr. Hughes, tho in a number of big manufacturing-plants the workers have been enrolled in Hughes clubs. An inconsiderable success will attend this effort, says this authority, who reports his distinct impression that Socialistic sentiment is growing very fast in Ohio, where he thinks a large labor vote will go to Mr. Benson.

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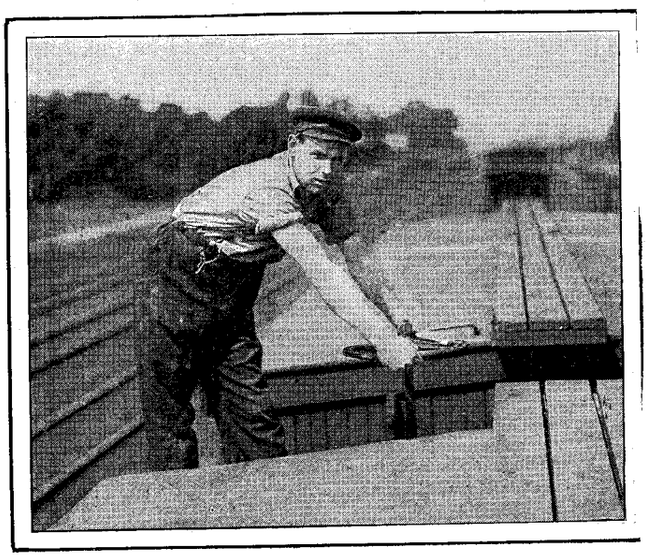
REPLIES FAVORING PRESIDENT WILSON

The most concrete definition of President Wilson's popularity with labor comes from a high official of the Western Federation of Miners, who says that the "workers (who are the public) believe that the present Congress under Wilson has done more for the workers than any ten previous Administrations." And an authority in the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers tells us that in his personal opinion, which he believes is shared by practically all his labor acquaintances, "a respectable minority will vote for Benson, Hughes will receive but few votes," and he adds:

"Wilson's strength is based upon the support he has given to labor legislation. . . . When he was first elected, organized labor looked upon him with suspicion, as in the past he had exprest disapproval of trade-unionism. He has broadened out since he entered political life and is now in sympathy with the advanced element of his party. His friendly attitude and the distrust and dislike of Hughes will cause many members to vote the Democratic ticket who would otherwise vote for Benson."

Among boot- and shoe-workers in St. Louis also we find that the Administration's record of labor legislation is President Wilson's strong hold, yet we are told at the same time that another reason why organized labor will vote for him, regardless of past party affiliations, is that "there does not seem to be any issue of vital interest in the present campaign, since preparedness and the tariff issue, so strenuously advocated by the Republican party, have been provided for by the Wilson Administration." The question resolves itself, so far as labor is concerned, between the personality of the two candidates, and we are informed again that the Wilson Administration has provided more remedial legislation "during a period of four years than has been enacted in the twenty years preceding."

Among painters and decorators in Tennessee, we learn from an important official of the Brotherhood that note also is taken of the fact that President Wilson has kept the United States out of war, "and with honor, too," for "labor as well as all other units of society know full well that war is only wanted by the people who reap special dividends from their munition- and shipyard - holdings." Moreover, labor



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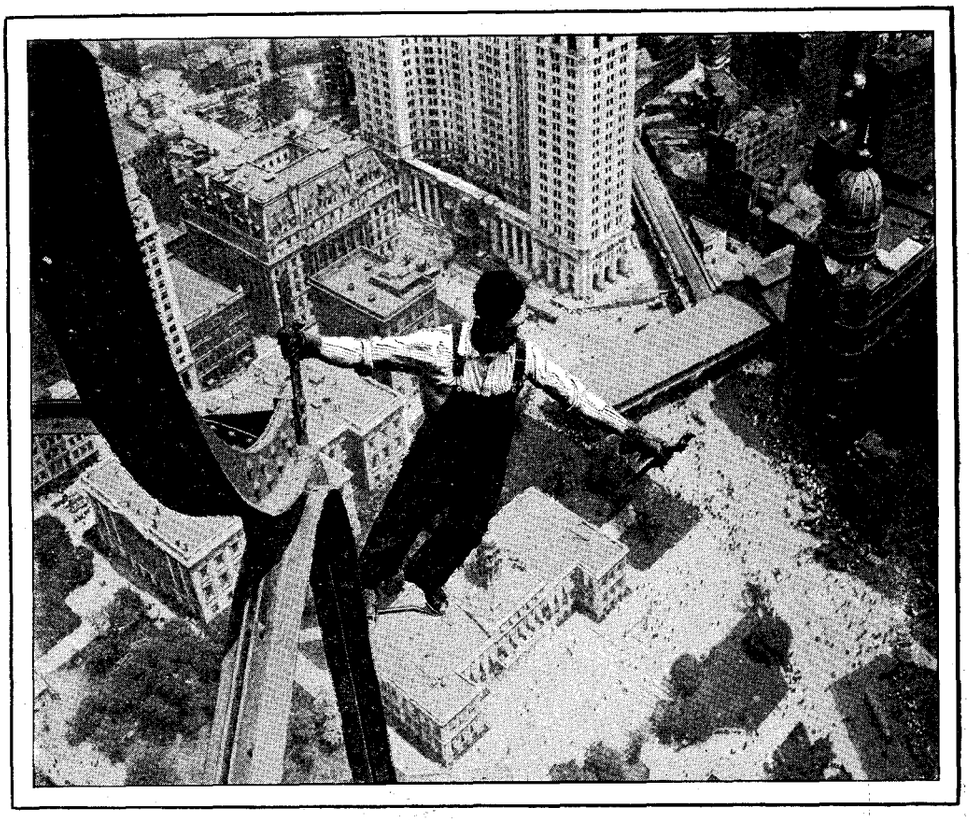

"always stands for rewarding a faithful servant," and the inquiries made by this informant resulted almost universally in the reply that Mr. Wilson "has made good from their standpoint." An official of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, whose duties keep him continuously on the road in the Southern and Southeastern States, reports approval of Mr. Wilson's Mexican and European policies by laboring men, and, of course, there is the additional argument in his favor among members of the unions that he has furthered legislation in their behalf. We encounter frequently the remark that while a certain organization, as a whole, is non-partizan, the sentiment at present inclines toward Mr. Wilson, and a Republican official of the Order of Railway Conductors, who has never voted any other than the Republican ticket all his life, advises us that the union, as well as himself, believes that "this time it is different." Similarly, an official of the Pattern Makers' League, who is a Republican and confined his investigation mostly to Republicans, says that on all hands he hears them announcing their intention to vote the Democratic ticket. An official of the Order of Railway Conductors in Maine says: "I am a Republican, but talking Wilson on account of labor," and we hear from the Glass-Bottle Blowers' Association that while a large percentage of their members are Republican, yet there is "a growing sentiment favoring Woodrow Wilson for President." The secretary of a cigar-makers' union in San Francisco tells us that as a Republican he honestly believes that it would be "to the best interest of the country as a whole if the Republican candidate were elected," but he adds that when Mr. Hughes on his visit to that city accepted the invitation of the Union League Club he came out "in favor of the open shop." This action, says our California informant, "estranged a great part of the union-labor vote in San Francisco." An official of the Seattle Pressmen's Union, who is not a Democrat, says that all organized-labor men there purpose to vote for President Wilson for his stand "before that formidable array of 'powers that be,' namely, the railway magnates and asserting himself in regard to the eight-hour proposition." In this connection, Mr. W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen of the United States and Canada, writes us that among the members with whom he has conversed or heard directly, the trend of sentiment favors Mr. Wilson, and he adds:

"The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen has stated the situation fairly as we understand it; it has advised the membership that it owes the eight-hour work-day law to President Wilson and his party in Congress; it has suggested that the support of the members should be given to the President for the reason that the Administration that enacted the law should be returned to enforce it.

"Our membership will exercise its right to vote as it pleases; we believe it, for the most part, will support the Administration. The Brotherhood has always avoided participation in politics to the extent of becoming partizan, but in this instance the issue is so sharply defined that it leaves us no choice in the matter. So far as I personally am concerned, I will support and lend whatever influence I may have to the election of Mr. Wilson."

Mr. W. E. Bryan, General President of the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers, calls attention to the four years of service of President Wilson, and says it should weigh against the criticism of former Justice Hughes. He asks us to keep in mind that it is

TRADES REPRESENTED IN THE LABOR POLL

Railway Conductors
Railroad Telegraphers
Railway Carmen
Locomotive Engineers
Railroad Signalmen
Switchmen
Commercial Telegraphers
Railway Employees
Railway Postal Clerks
Railroad Laborers and Helpers
Mine Workers
Building Trades
Textile Workers
Printers
Glass-Bottle Blowers
Broom Makers
Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers
Bakers and Confectionery Workers
Street and Electric Railway Employees
Boiler Makers and Iron Ship-Builders
Leather Workers
Pavers and Rammers
Block Pavers
Stationary Firemen
Sheet-Metal Workers
Molders
Hatters
Boot and Shoe Workers
Die Makers
Gas Workers
Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers
Ladies' Hat Workers
Cloth Hat Makers
Pulp, Sulfite, and Paper Mill Workers
Painters and Decorators
Cloak and Skirt Makers
Millinery and Straw Hat Workers
Furriers
Cap Makers
Carpenters
Typographers
Cigar Makers
Flint-Glass Workers
Tile Layers and Helpers
Team Owners
Paving Cutters
Hotel and Restaurant Employees
Steam and Operating Engineers
Photo-Engravers
Packing-House Teamsters and Chauffeurs
Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers
Loom Fixers
Laundry Workers
Mineral-Water Bottlers
Granite Cutters
Ladies' Garment Cutters
Hoisting and Portable Engineers
Bottle Sorters and Handlers
Sugar Workers
Cooks and Assistants
Shingle Weavers
Painters and Glass Workers
Pattern Makers
Musicians
Painters, Paperhangers, and Decorators
Cattle and Sheep Butchers
Retail Clerks
Leather Workers in Horse Goods
Bookbinders
Roofers
Hodcarriers and Building Laborers
Print Cutters
Newspaper Carriers
Electrical Workers
Roofers
Horse-Nail Makers
Crane-followers and Platform Workers
Glove Workers
Coopers
Barbers
Municipal Employees
Flat Janitors
Machinists
Woodcarvers
Soft Rubber Workers
Neckwear Makers
Stenographers and Typewriters
Wire Weavers
Button Makers
Tuck Pointers
Fish Splitters and Handlers
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen
Marble Workers
Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers
Pressmen
Paper-Bag Makers
Suspender Workers
Tunnel and Subway Construction Union
Egg Inspectors
Court Reporters' Federation
Lastmakers
Hair Spinners
Pipe Calkers and Tappers
Paving Inspectors
Rubber Workers
Stone Cutters
Saw Workers
Asphalt Pavers
School Engineers
Trunk and Case Workers
Flour and Cereal Mill Employees

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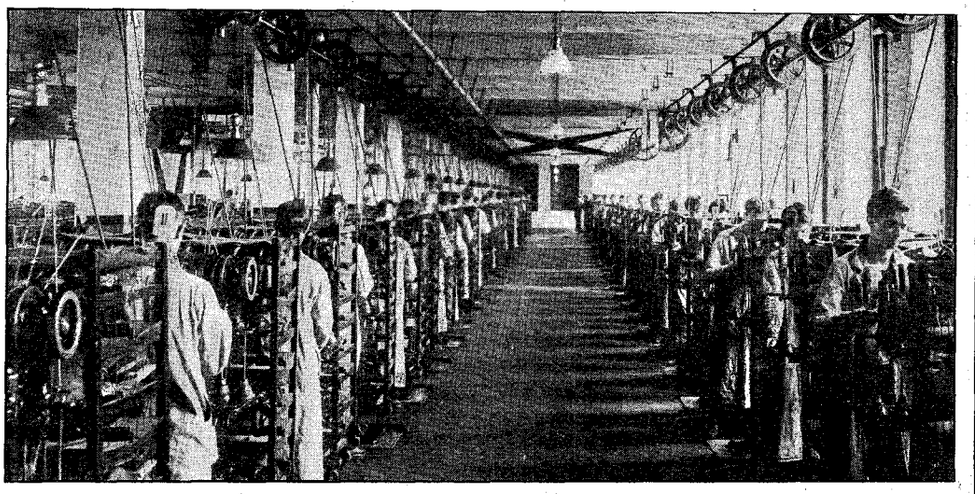
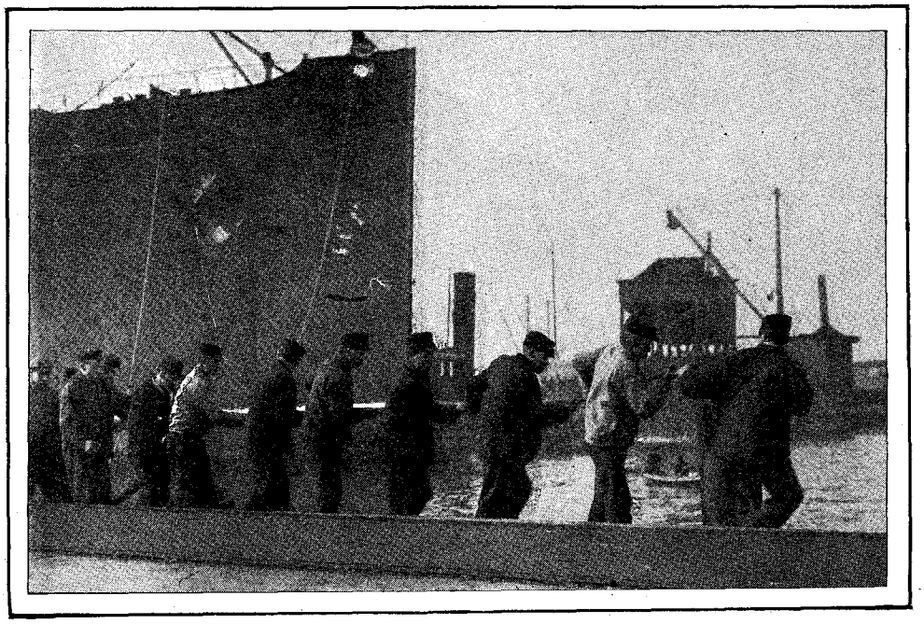


"easy to criticize but at times extremely difficult to determine in advance the best course to pursue," and asserts that the "100 per cent. candidate fails to state what his action would have been in the important cases even tho he has the advantage of all the developments." While he looks upon Mr. Hughes's aspiration to be President as honorable, still he feels strongly "that the people are entitled to know definitely and specifically where he stands and what he will do as President," and are not looking simply for the "criticisms of candidate Charles E. Hughes." We are reminded further that the labor-unions are "quite familiar with some of the decisions of the 100 per cent. judge." An official of the Laundry Workers' Organization of San Francisco, which consists of 1,400 members, gives the information that 80 per cent. of the membership are women, and as Californians they nearly all vote. As a result of his investigation he believes that 90 per cent. of them will vote for Woodrow Wilson, especially as the motto among the women-voters of San Francisco seems to be, "I did not raise my boy to be a soldier," and President Wilson has "kept us out of war." On the subject of percentages we are advised by a Republican official of the organization that the cooks and assistants of Seattle, Wash., will, to the proportion of 95 per cent., vote for Wilson. An official of the Order of Railway Telegraphers believes that at least 90 per cent. of the telegraphers are of the same mind, while we hear from a West Virginia union of cigar-makers that 60 per cent. of the vote is for Wilson and 20 each for Hughes and Benson. According to an official of the State Firemen's Union of Nebraska, 90 per cent. of the vote will go to Wilson, because "no one wants Hughes out this way," and from the State Federation of Labor in West Virginia we receive an estimate of 95 per cent. in favor of the present Administration, while from the Trades' Labor Assembly in the same State we have an estimate of 85 per cent. In Baton Rouge, La., we are informed that there are ten white unions with a membership approximating 700, and fully 98 per cent. of these voters favor the reelection of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Marshall. In the colored unions, of which there are five, with a membership of about 900, many of whom have no vote in the State, fully 75 per cent. are said to favor the Democratic candidate.

From Miami, Fla., we hear from a Printing-Pressmen and Assistants' Union that this organization has a voting strength of 2,800, and it is calculated that 95 per cent. will vote for Woodrow Wilson, while the other 5 per cent. will be badly scattered. The editor of *The Union Labor Journal*, of Bakersfield, Cal., writes that after recent investigation in San Francisco and Los Angeles, he is justified in saying that at least 90 per cent. of the labor-vote of California, both organized and unorganized, will be cast for Woodrow Wilson, and he adds that what is true of California he believes is "also true of the entire Pacific Coast." Among the Meat-Cutters and Butcher Workmen of California, we learn that the sentiment is rather Socialistic, especially in most of the larger cities, yet because of the "constructive and effective labor legislation enacted by the Democratic majority in Congress, as well as through the efforts of President Wilson himself, the inference is that the majority favor Woodrow Wilson." "Labor this year can not be fooled," says an official of a Brooklyn Local of the United Textile Workers of America, who admits that there are a few German Socialists in his organization, yet he feels sure that the majority of the members will vote for Mr. Wilson, while he is more positive that there will be "no Republican votes cast for any candidates for any office." A Socialistic member of the Brotherhood of Railway Postal Clerks says that he himself will vote for Mr. Benson, tho he thinks the trend of sentiment of the organization favors Mr. Wilson. From a local of the Ladies' Garment-Cutters' Union in Boston we hear that Mr. Wilson is in favor because the "nearest related to the workers are the Socialists and next to the Socialists are the Democrats. Because the Socialists are extreme and the Republicans are too slow," the majority of the members will vote the Democratic ticket. From one source in Pittsburg comes the information

(*Continued on page* 919.)



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HUGHES AND WILSON ON THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW

SINCE THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW has been seized upon as a leading issue by Mr. Hughes and Mr. Wilson, it is clarifying to review and compare what the two candidates have to say about it. Altho a majority of the Republicans in Congress voted with their Democratic colleagues in favor of the Adamson Eight-Hour Law, the Republican candidate selected it as one of his main points of attack in his drive against the Wilson Administration, and the President counter-attacked in its defense in the first speech of his "porch campaign" at Shadow Lawn. As Mr. Hughes would have us see this measure, it is "a blow at business in this country, a blow at labor," and its enactment spelled "the surrender of the very principles of government." He further pillories it in recent speeches as "legislation without inquiry, without knowledge," and declares that "the demand by the Administration for such legislation as the price of peace was a humiliating spectacle," "a serious misuse of official power," and "a deplorable abdication of moral authority." Moreover, he charges, this so-called eight-hour law does not actually limit the trainmen's hours of labor, but merely decrees them "ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, and additional pay for additional hours." Behind its enactment he sees "immediate political expediency at the expense of public welfare."

President Wilson, replying to this and similar attacks, reminds us that the Adamson Law is only the first step in the Administration's program of laws for the adjustment of differences between the railroads and their employees, and declares that "the program is going to be proceeded with." He asked Congress for this legislation, he says, "not because it was demanded, but because it was right." The principle of the eight-hour day, he maintains, "has received the sanction of society" and is "not arbitrable." But as the New York *Independent* notes, attack and defense in this case do not meet head-on, since "Mr. Hughes does not discuss the merits of an eight-hour day for railroad operatives," and "Mr. Wilson does not discuss the propriety of enacting the law with unusual rapidity because the workers threatened to strike if it did not become law by a given day." In his address at Shadow Lawn, on September 23, the President described the present unsatisfactory relations of capital and labor as "the chief cloud that is upon the domestic horizon," and went on to tell of the "unlimited suspicion and distrust" which he discovered to exist between the two sides when he tried to accommodate a difference between the railway executives and some of the railway employees. Before entering into frank conference with both sides, said the President,

> "I, of course, made myself acquainted with the points at controversy, and I learned that they were very simple indeed: that the men demanded an eight-hour day, and that in order to make the eight-hour day work they demanded that the railroads pay them one-half more for overtime than they paid them for the time in the regular day, the men alleging that that was the only way in which they could obtain a genuine eight-hour day, by making the railroads pay more for the time beyond the eight hours than they paid for the time within the eight hours.
>
> "I saw at once that there was one part of this that was arbitrable, but that, in my opinion, there was another part that was not arbitrable. I do not regard the question of the principle of the eight-hour day as arbitrable."

Taking us still further behind the scenes of this dramatic episode, he continued:

> "The first thing I told both sides before I requested their opinion was that I stood for the eight-hour day. I received no suggestion of any kind from either side as to what the basis of settlement was to be, except that the railroad executives did suggest that Congress give them some sort of assurance that if the eight-hour day went into operation they would get increased rates for the carriage of their freight. I pointed out to them that it was impossible to tell whether they would need increased rates for the carriage of their freights.
>
> "We believe in the eight-hour day because a man does better work within eight hours than he does within a more extended day, and the whole theory of it, a theory which is sustained now by abundant experience, is that his efficiency is increased, his spirit in his work is improved, and the whole moral and physical vigor of the man is added to.
>
> "This is no longer conjectural. Where it has been tried it has been demonstrated. The judgment of society, the vote of every legislature in America that has voted upon it, is a verdict in favor of the eight-hour day. And, therefore, I said to those gentlemen on both sides at the very beginning: 'The eight-hour day ought to be conceded.' But they said, 'It will cost us an immense sum of money.' 'How do you know how much it will cost you?'
>
> "You remember there was a case decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. It was known as the eighty-cent gas case, where, by legislation in the State of New York, eighty cents was established as the charge for the unit of the supply of gas, and the law was contested upon the ground that it was confiscatory, and therefore unconstitutional. And when the appeal reached the Supreme Court of the United States, it said:
>
> "'Nobody can tell until you try to manufacture gas at eighty cents whether it is confiscatory or not. Go ahead and manufacture gas and sell it for eighty cents, and then, if it proves impossible to conduct your business upon that charge, come back and discuss with us the confiscatory character of this act.' And it may be remarked in passing that the company never went back to discuss it.
>
> "I said to the railroad executives: 'You are asking that the result of the eight-hour day be predicted and the prediction be arbitrated. You are asking for an arbitration of a conjecture, of an opinion, of a forecast of the figures of experts based upon an entirely different experience, and if you were to ask me personally to arbitrate such a question, I would say I am not competent to arbitrate it. The reasonable thing to do is to grant the eight-hour day, not because the men demand it, but because it is right; and let me get authority from Congress to appoint a commission of as impartial a nature as I can choose to observe the results and report upon the results in order that justice may in the event be done the railroads in respect of the cost of the experiment.'
>
> "That was the proposal which they rejected and which Congress put into law, a proposal which I made to them before I conferred with it, which I urged upon them at every conference, and which, when the one side rejected and the other side accepted, I went to Congress and asked Congress to enact."

But this, he said, "does not finish the matter"; and he went on to explain:

> "These men were dealing with one another as if the only thing to settle was between themselves, whereas the real thing to settle was what rights had the hundred million people of the United States?
>
> "The business of Government is to see that no other organization is as strong as itself; to see that no body or group of men, no matter what their private interest is, may come into competition with the authority of society. And the problem which Congress, because of the lateness of the session, has for a few months postponed, is this problem: By what means are we going to oblige persons who come to a controversy like this to admit the public into the partnership by which the thing is discust and decided?
>
> "That is not an easy problem. A great many different methods have been proposed; and one of the reasons why Congress thought it necessary to postpone the decision for a few months was that there were so many honest differences of opinion, not as to the object, but as to the method."

Turning now to the Republican candidate's arraignment of the Adamson Law, we find the pleas of its defenders brushed aside as "futile," and the law condemned as a surrender of principle to force. The only emergency, affirms Mr. Hughes, was "the emergency of force to which the Administration

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capitulated." Speaking in Springfield, Ill., on September 19, he said:

"The Adamson bill is not a bill providing for an eight-hour work-day. It does not fix hours at all. It regulates wages. Its provisions do not require any employer to employ any set of men for only eight hours a day. Eight-hour-day laws are to avoid fatigue and overstrain by prohibiting employment in excess of the requirement. There is nothing of that sort in this bill.

"What it does is to provide by law for an increase in wages for certain men. They may work just as long as before. . . . . .

"We have words which may seem to mean one thing and, in fact, mean another. The phrase 'eight-hour day' is apparently used to tickle the public ear in order to establish something quite different. If it was proposed to fix an eight-hour work-day, why were not work for longer hours and all contracts for longer service prohibited under penalty save where emergencies exist?

"It is said for this bill that it will have a tendency to procure an eight-hour day. This is extremely doubtful, but we are dealing with what the bill actually enacts, and not with inconclusive suggestions of tendencies toward something else which is not enacted. . . . . .

"If the asserted judgment of society inspired it, why does the act apply only to a limited number of railroad men, relatively few? Why are certain railroads less than one hundred miles in length excepted? Why are electric street-railroads and electric interurban railroads excepted? Is there a failure of the judgment of society upon the eight-hour day in these cases? The obvious fact is that there was a demand for an increase in wages as to certain men, and the Administration, in advance of investigation, surrendered to this demand."

THE STOLEN DRUM.

—Cesare in the New York *Evening Post.*

In this legislation, Mr. Hughes went on to say—

"We have an unjustifiable attempt to use public sentiment with respect to an eight-hour work-day in order to justify a bill which does not provide an eight-hour work-day, but relates solely to an increase in wages. We have seen the choice of what seemed to be the easier way, which escaped the necessity of a determined stand for principles. We have seen what has appeared to be the consideration of immediate political expediency at the expense of public welfare.

"The issue thus presented is fundamental. The multiplying activities of the Government would be intolerable if we did not proceed in accordance with judgment based on an examination of the facts. These processes of reason are the only alternative to tyranny."

And, six days later, in Dayton, Ohio, he returned vigorously to the attack. In the press reports of his Dayton speech we read:

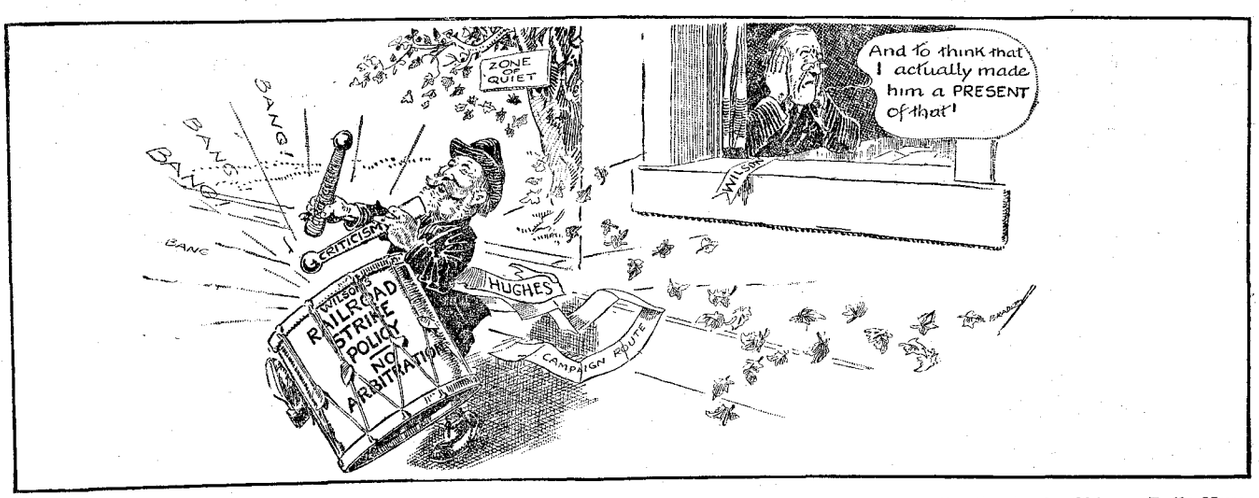
"It is said that the principle was not arbitrable. It is a very extraordinary statement, for, eighteen years ago, I believe, in the passage of the act to promote conciliation and arbitration with respect to disputes between interstate-commerce employees and carriers, there was provision made for arbitration with respect to hours of labor and conditions of employment, as well as of wages. And in a bill which, I believe, was signed during this Administration in July, 1913, the same provision, in, I believe, substantially the same language, was reenacted in the law providing for arbitration with respect to wages, conditions of employment, and hours of labor."

And glancing at the President's reference to the 80-cent gas decision, Mr. Hughes exclaims:

"Why, I was counsel for a committee of the New York legislature which investigated that matter for weeks, and wrote an exhaustive report on the cost of making gas and on every matter relating to the propriety of that rate, and the legislature acted only after a most careful examination and exhaustive consideration of every fact involved. Think of that being cited as a precedent!

"When we have legislation attacked in the courts we have one principle of judicial action. When we have propositions submitted to the legislature, we have a principle of legislative action. Let no one confuse the American mind as to the principle of legislative action. It has been the same since legislatures first began to sit, and I hope it will remain the same as long as we continue to have legislative action in this country. Indeed, if it is abandoned you might as well wind up your Republic and appoint a dictator, letting him be appointed who has the greatest force to exert to compel obedience to his demands.

"And as for the suggestion that we should have been involved, had it not been for this surrender, in great difficulty, I make two replies: In the first place, I say to those who counsel surrender in such places, How much are you willing to give up? What does it mean? Any demand, without knowing the facts? How far will you go in having legislation without principle? As I said the other night, you think that you will accumulate courage to make a stand somewhere by continual surrenders along the line.



THAT REGRETFUL MOMENT.

—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News.*

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W. W.—"It's a necessity."
U. S.—"Yes, I see it is."
—Starrett in the New York *Tribune.*

AND NOW TO GET SEVERAL MILLION VOTERS TO TAKE THE SAME VIEW.
—Orr in the Nashville *Tennessean.*

IT ALL DEPENDS ON THE POINT OF VIEW.

"I say, in the next place, that when a fundamental principle of government is involved, stand and see what public opinion, well directed, when an immediate, prompt, and thorough investigation is obtained, will do in your support.

"Why, an American Executive would stand with all America behind him, and no threats would culminate in any action."

THE NEGRO MOVING NORTH

THE WAR, by cutting off immigration from Europe, has started a northward movement of negro laborers, which journalistic observers find most significant. For the negro, it is said to be the entrance upon "a new stage in his progress 'up from slavery.'" For the North, it is the intensification of its negro-problem. The South may gain by the partial transfer of its race-problem, and its added attractiveness to white immigrants. But the prevailing Southern comment is represented by the Montgomery *Advertiser's* question, if the negroes go, "where shall we get labor to take their places?"

This movement of negroes is assuming large dimensions, the Springfield *Republican* notes, and—

"it is being systematically stimulated by Northern employers of labor. The Pennsylvania Railroad has taken 4,000 blacks from the South, 3,000 being brought North in one train of six sections. Persons familiar with our New England tobacco-farms have observed this season the appearance of negro laborers in much increased numbers. Exaggerated estimates of the movement are in circulation. At the negro conference in Washington last week, representing the New England and Middle Atlantic States, it was asserted that more than 500,000 blacks from the South had come North in the past six months. But, whatever the figures may be, letters and telegrams were read at the conference from many manufacturers, mine-owners, and others, giving assurances that negroes would be encouraged to make their homes in the North and would receive a 'square deal.' It was represented that the industrial situation in Pennsylvania and New York was such that at least 2,000,000 negro laborers could be employed in the next year."

At least one important Southern daily, the Columbia *State*, thinks that South Carolina might be just as well off if a number of its 900,000 negroes should go North. This would increase the white majority and might help to attract more white immigrants. It might improve economic conditions, for the "cheap negro laborer of the South presses down the white laborer." But here, the New York *Evening Post* remarks, *The State* "will not find many in the South to agree with it, for most Southerners revel in their cheap negro labor as the basis of their prosperity, dwell upon the absence of negro labor-unions, and exult that the negro protects the South from the hordes of foreigners." The South, says the Washington *Times*, "is suffering because of its losses. It is a bad situation." As *The Times* sees it:

"The negro is better off in the South in the long run than anywhere else. He will be apt to be the first person out of work in the North, when slack times come again; in the South he is, in certain realms, the possessor of a near-monopoly of the labor franchise. It is bad for the South and will not ultimately be good for the North, which doesn't understand managing the colored brother so well as the South does."

Within the last quarter-century, says the Montgomery *Journal*, it has been satisfactorily demonstrated "that no other section of the country is quite so well fitted for the existence of the colored citizen as this part of the South, and any attempt to inveigle workmen from this section will result disastrously." The New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, in a section less troubled by the loss of negro labor, warns the people of Louisiana to "throw such safeguards and protection around both employer and laborer as are necessary to make sure that no harm or demoralization results from the excessive and unusually unscrupulous activity of labor agents from the North." The situation is so grave, in the Nashville *Southern Lumberman's* opinion, as to afford "ample warrant for the legislative steps being taken against the movement in some sections."

Now, remarks *The Southwestern Christian Advocate* (New Orleans), a representative of negro Methodism in the South, "if negro labor is as objectionable and worthless and as non-dependable as our Southern friends would often assert, why all these drastic measures to prevent this worthless labor from going elsewhere?" "Let us for a moment be frank with each other," it continues,

"The negro at heart loves the South, its activities, its sunshine, its climate, but he is very much dissatisfied with the treatment that he otherwise receives. His families do not receive proper protection at the hands of constitutional authorities as well as at the bar of public opinion. There are not proper facilities for the education of his children. There is not a congenial atmosphere for the development of self-respect and of

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racial contentment. We are disfranchised, we are hedged about, and we are lynched without redress. Even a worm sometimes will recoil and a half-dead hound will resent constant mistreatment. Is it any surprize, therefore, that in spite of all the negro's natural inclination to Southern climate that he so eagerly seizes an opportunity to go elsewhere?

"If our Southern friends are anxious to prevent this immigration to the North, they have the remedy in their own hands. It will not be by coercion, or threats, or arrests, it will be because the South recognizes the negro as a human being with all the rights and privileges of a human being. . . . If Georgia, Florida, and the other States of the South want to retain the negro in their borders and have him pile up their wealth and happiness, there are some things that must be guaranteed: . . . protect our families, improve educational facilities, regard the human rights of the negro, give him the franchise by whatever standards we may, but let that standard be honestly and squarely administered; make it possible for the negro to have recreation under healthful conditions and remove the constant dread and suspicion that constantly surround him. If this is done the South will have all the labor that it wants, a labor which it has known for at least three hundred years and tried under all conditions and proved to be the best labor of the world. Shall the negro continue to move north or is he to remain at home? We wait for the answer."

"DERN THESE POLITICIANS!"

—Cesare in the New York *Evening Post.*

A Northern negro paper, the New York *Age*, speaks of the negro as a "tremendous asset" to the South. Perhaps, it concludes, "this threatened exodus will bring a fuller realization" of his great importance.

Among thoughtful negroes, says the New York *Evening Post*, there is great rejoicing over the new situation. According to this consistent friend of the colored people,

"They feel that if various sections and large interests of the country begin to bid for the negro, the charge that he is a cheap laborer will speedily disappear. He will rise in the wage-scale precisely as have the Hungarians and other races whose representatives are now being paid $2.50 and $3.00 a day for unskilled labor. More than that, it is believed that if the various sections begin bidding against each other for the negro, he will not only earn more money, but he will receive greater consideration and something a little more nearly approaching justice."

The possibility of "a Northern movement of a million or even of a million and a half of negroes during the next ten or twelve years "is seen by a writer in *The New Republic*, who sketches some of the consequences as follows:

"In the beginning such a migration of negroes would increase the present race-friction in the North. . . . The antidote to persecution, however, is power, and if the Northern negroes are more numerous and more urgently needed in our industrial life, they could protect themselves from the worst forms of discrimination. . . . . .

"For the nation as a whole, such a gradual dissemination of the negroes among all the States would ultimately be of real advantage. If at the end of half a century, only 50 or 60 per cent., instead of 89 per cent., of the negroes were congregated in the Southern States, it would end the fear of race domination, and take from the South many of its peculiar characteristics, which to-day hamper development. To the negro it would be of even more obvious benefit. The race would be far better educated, considerably richer, and with greater political power. Success for the negroes of the North would mean better conditions for Southern negroes. For if the Southern negro, finding political and social conditions intolerable, were able to migrate to the North, he would have in his hand a weapon as effective as any he could find in the ballot-box. . . . . .

"Thus the negro, a half-century after emancipation, is to-day entering upon a new stage in his progress 'up from slavery.'"

OUR TRADE "BURSTING ITS JACKET"

WE HAVE SWUNG OUT, President Wilson recently said, "into a new business era in America." A Republican editor tartly suggests that the new era will date from November 7. But so good an authority on trade as the New York *Journal of Commerce* finds considerable wisdom in the President's Baltimore speech to the National Association of Grain Dealers. The President's remark, that American business has "burst its jacket" and can no longer be "taken care of within the field of domestic markets," is found both picturesque and true by this daily, which quite agrees with him in "maintaining that a new era is opened for the United States in foreign trade." Indeed, says *The Journal of Commerce:*

"It had been gradually manifesting itself before the war came in Europe and that has served to disclose a gleaming vision of its possibilities hereafter. It will require many modifications of public policy and of private effort, but it will preclude any return to a policy of exclusiveness and isolation. It will call for a striving to make the most of our natural advantages and of the capacities of a civilized people, and not for shielding them against the rivalry of others as if those others possest the superior advantage and capacity."

The new trade era is manifesting itself in many ways, as noted by the financial writers of the daily press. There are the record-breaking export and import figures; the tremendous gold influx of recent months; the buying back of our securities held in Europe; the continuing activity on the Stock Exchange. Million-share sessions on Exchange—there were none in 1913—have become so common nowadays, according to one writer, "that the Street looks forward to them each day when business starts with a bang." Acknowledgment of our present prosperity is universal, and is accompanied both by predictions of its permanence and warnings of its transitoriness and of the evils that may follow in its train.

In the general comment upon our great foreign trade, "superlatives were long since exhausted," as the New York *Times* notes. It suffices *The Times* "to say that in totals it surpasses world-records. . . . Our exports for the last seven months were double our imports. The difference between them is nearly a billion and a half." Figures published by the Federal Department of Commerce show the growth in one year:

	Jan.–July, 1915	*Jan.–July, 1916*
Total foreign Trade	$2,979,331,765	$4,394,040,948
Exports	1,970,277,207	2,926,221,372
Imports	1,009,054,558	1,467,819,574
Trade balance (excess of exports over imports)	961,222,649	1,458,401,798

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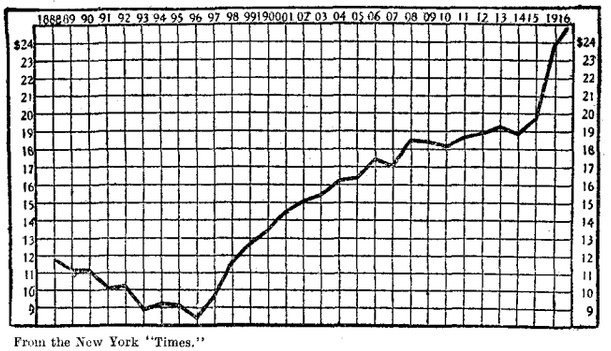
In each of the months of May, June, and July, our exports came close to the half-billion mark; in August they exceeded it, reaching a value of $510,000,000, said to be a record not only for this country but for the world. Recurring to the itemized figures for the first seven months of 1916, we find that our trade with Britain and Japan is double that of the previous year. "With South America there has been a steady gain in exports," the Boston *News Bureau* notes, while our imports from our Southern neighbors have doubled in two years. *The Journal of Commerce* calls attention to the same fact, and also observes that "trade with Mexico for the seven months period increased from $21,577,000 to $38,039,000 as to exports, and from $50,027,000 to $61,268,000 in imports, despite the friction between the two Governments during that time." This paper also speaks of the remarkable total of $398,980,000 in explosives and firearms alone exported in the first seven months of the year, "constituting over 13 per cent. of the entire export trade of $2,926,819,000 for that period. Adding to this sum the value of materials used by the belligerent troops other than munitions and also the raw materials and finished products which enter directly into the business of war, the total reached $695,620,000 for the seven months, or approximately 23 per cent. of the whole export trade of the country." This leads *The Journal of Commerce* to correct the impression "that the United States is chiefly engaged in filling orders for the belligerents." For, it remarks editorially, "our exports last year would have been greater than ever before if we had not shipped a dollar's worth of military supplies." The New York *Times* (Dem.) agrees that "what might be called our normal trade abroad is thriving without the war-trade, if the two trades can be supposed to be separated." *The Times* continues:

"It is not possible to deny the benefits of our present foreign trade. It is possible to credit them to the tariff only to the extent that it allows goods to enter in payment for our exports. We can not credit our war-trade to the war as an economic substitute for protection, for protection does not produce war-trade except so far as it produces war. . . . Protection for the sake of protection and for raising our prices above the world's level is a prescription for poisoning prosperity."

The same optimism and the same declaration against protection are found in other Democratic editorials. As the Columbia *State*, for instance, remarks, "the United States is clearly casting away the old habits of provincial reliance upon home-markets and letting the world go hang. Yet the Republican party still looks backward and demands high-tariff isolation."



From the New York "Times."

TWENTY YEARS OF GOLD HOLDINGS

Showing how the amount of gold money per capita in the United States has risen since 1888.

Protectionist papers are inclined to look at the other side of the picture. "The very immensity of the present export traffic" is assurance enough for the Washington *Times* (Ind. Rep.), that it can not continue indefinitely—

"When prices go down after our production has been keyed up very high and demand goes down with the prices, then will come to determination whether the spasm of tremendous prosperity has been advantageous in whole or only in part. Then, too, will be the time when the best business and statesmanlike capacity the country can command will be needed at the helm of the ship of state."

The New York *Evening Sun* (Ind. Rep.) notes the widespread distribution of the profits of our war-time trade; "the country is fairly suffused with a surface glow of prosperity." Yet it does not think this glow warrants "more than a restrained optimism." For "much of the gain to date is offset by the rise in prices to the domestic consumer." And the non-partizan *Journal of Commerce* agrees that this record trade "is not by any means an unmixed blessing, for while it profits some it increases the cost of living for many and is the cause of no little economic disturbance."

HEAVY, HEAVY, HANGS O'ER THY HEAD . . .

—Starrett in the New York *Tribune*.

Looking upon these trade figures from a world standpoint, the New York *Globe* finds a remarkable lesson in the fact that while "one large part of the world is at war and another, in addition to being at war, is blockaded, yet goods from abroad are coming in greater volume than ever before":

"In the various belligerent countries more than 20,000,000 men are under arms, and behind the lines 10,000,000 more are at work to supply the armies. In addition, about 10,000,000 have been killed, captured, or disabled. Notwithstanding this mighty subtraction from its industrial power, the world seems producing, if American import figures are to be trusted, more goods than ever before.

"Great Britain, with 4,000,000 men at the front and 2,000,000 in munition-factories, in other factories is producing goods that promise to give her the largest exports in her history. Germany is mining more coal and iron than ever before and is transporting more freight on her railways. France promises to raise more food than in normal years, and her industries are most active.

"The world, with one hand tied by military activities, is doing as much work with the other hand as formerly was done with two hands. Reserves of industrial power have been mobilized of whose existence there was no proper appreciation. Workmen are doing more per hour, the retired and the half-retired have been summoned to employment, leisure classes have ceased to be parasitic, women have taken up tasks and shown great competence—the army of the idle has disappeared.

"All of these things have great bearing on *post*-war conditions. They suggest that when the armies are mustered out there is not likely to be a long period of painful reconstruction. Man now has machines and has learned how to cooperate with his fellows. Comparisons with past periods are therefore misleading. Fear-

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ful has been the destruction in northern France, but, put at the business of rebuilding, the men now in the trenches could recreate all the blasted villages in a few weeks. The industrial effects of the war are likely to be highly potent. The race will be able to produce vastly more goods than formerly, or, producing the old amount, will be able to do it with fewer hours of labor."

In payment for the enormous quantities of goods we are exporting, we read in the Boston *News Bureau*: "Gold is pouring in across coast and border, till we now hold more than either of the belligerent groups. On the present influx from Canada we are apt to get $400,000,000, or nearly a year's world output, or nearly two-thirds of the biggest central-bank hoard abroad." For August, the net inward-gold movement was $29,000,000 and for the year $410,000,000, a record-breaker. On the basis of returns made September 1, says the New York *Times*, if all the gold in the country could be divided equally, each of us would be entitled to $24.80. And, "no less important from the banker's point of view than the extraordinary total imported is the prospect that the inflow will continue for an indefinite period." *The Times* quotes a New York bank-president who sees no danger of inflation, and says:

"The tide will turn some day, and it may be that we will have something to worry about when Europe begins to draw from us. I can see no signs of overinflation as yet, and I do not believe that an even greater accumulation of gold will bring it about. . . . . .

"It must be remembered that the country's industries are busier than they have ever been before. The steel trade, for instance, has never experienced anything comparable to its current activity, and the prospect is that an even greater expansion will occur next year. The copper trade is in the midst of similar conditions.

"There are vast, legitimate needs for credit which did not exist in other periods, and it might be argued that enormous gold imports will do little more than supply the groundwork for the credit which this country will need this year and next, and perhaps even longer, to carry on its business with the rest of the world."

Europe's debt to us is not all being paid in gold, which, as one writer puts it, "is but a fraction of the net paper gain, measured by securities, through liquidation, or through loans." Our repurchase of American securities held by European investors before the war began is set down by the New York *Evening Post* as "one of the most remarkable economic incidents of the period." President Loree, of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, who has been investigating the matter, has recently published a report showing that "of American railway securities alone, there were repurchased from foreign holders, between January 31, 1915, and July 31, 1916, no less than $1,288,773,000, par value. At the earlier date—which was shortly after the reopening of the New York Stock Exchange had made possible large sales by Europe—the railway stocks and bonds known to be in foreign hands amounted to $2,704,401,000. At the end of last July, the total was $1,415,628,000." So far *The Evening Post* summarizes the Loree report. It comments:

"Amazingly large as are these figures of securities redeemed, they admittedly fall far short of the total. They do not include stocks or bonds of American industrial corporations, owned abroad and sold back to us during the war. It is roughly estimated that about $300,000,000 of that class of securities have been redeemed in the same period. Nor does even the resultant total of nearly $1,600,000,000 account for everything; for large blocks of American securities, owned by European investors before the war, were habitually held in trust for the foreign owners by New York banking institutions. . . . It is known that very great quantities of these securities also have been sold to American purchasers. If we allow for the European selling on our Stock Exchange in July, 1914, and in the eight weeks since last July—periods not covered by the Loree estimate—the general inference would be safe that more than $2,000,000,000 of our own securities, or more than 50 per cent. of the total owned abroad before the war, has been redeemed."

DO "ZEPPELINS" PAY?

DURING SEPTEMBER *ZEPPELIN* attacks against England on an unprecedented scale again brought to the front the question of the military value of these great airships as revealed by their record in the present war. Of the thirteen *Zeppelins* that participated in the raid of September 3, one, with its crew of about twenty men, was destroyed by a British aeroplane; and in the invasion of September 23, the combined fire of anti-aircraft guns and aeroplanes brought to earth two out of a fleet of twelve. British casualties, officially reported on September 3, were two killed and eleven injured. On September 23, England reported 38 non-combatant men, women, and children killed, and 125 injured, with considerable destruction of private property. Two nights later seven *Zeppelins* visited England, killing 36 persons, and wounding 27, but doing "very slight damage of military importance," according to the official British report. Most of the casualties in each case were reported from London, altho other parts of England were not neglected by the aerial raiders. While Berlin claims that her *Zeppelins* in virtually every attack destroy property of military importance, such as fortified places, munition-plants, and military stores, London insists that these raids are almost invariably without military results, and that they are in effect simply murderous attacks upon non-combatants. And many neutral observers are inclined to think that Count Zeppelin's invention has not yet proved itself a profitable investment either as a purely military weapon or as an instrument of "frightfulness." Nevertheless, Berlin dispatches tell of "almost feverish activity" in Germany's airship-building yards, where numbers of "a new type of super-*Zeppelin*" are being constructed, and we are assured that "the aerial war against England will continue and even be intensified."

According to a statement made in the British House of Commons on August 22, by Major Baird of the Aerial Board, from the beginning of the war to that date the Entente Allies had destroyed 35 *Zeppelins*, and England had suffered 34 air-raids, with a loss of 334 civilians and 50 soldiers killed. Berlin at the time replied that her losses in *Zeppelins* reached only about a quarter of Major Baird's figure. The number that Germany now has in commission is not known, altho the New York *Tribune* estimates that there are "possibly two score." Of the disadvantages under which a *Zeppelin* operates, this paper says: "It offers a large target to land batteries and is consequently obliged to ascend to great heights, from which missiles can be discharged only at hazard in the vague hope of doing useful damage."

After a personal investigation in England Mr. S. S. McClure, whose position as editor of the New York *Evening Mail* has created a wide-spread impression that he is friendly to the German cause, reached the conclusion that German reports of the military damage done by *Zeppelins* were largely untrue. To this Mr. J. H. Donnelly, writing in *The Fatherland* (New York), replies:

"The truth is the *Zeppelins* have killed many soldiers and sailors in fortified towns and have destroyed hundreds of millions of property in ordnance-shops, dockyards, and munition-factories; and their constant and bold appearances, increasing in size and bomb-throwing capacity, hold the greatest possible terror for the British people and their defensive forces.

"I spent much time in England recently and made careful investigation of the effect of the *Zeppelin*-raiders and am certain that the many overhead raids have caused enormous damage to military and naval stores, docks and buildings, all of which is well known to the men in service at the points attacked. There are genuine fear and terror in all arsenal and barracks towns. The disasters are hushed up, and the men are forbidden to talk openly of the raids or to be interviewed, and newspapers which accurately described the scenes after a raid would be suppressed and the editors severely punished under the Defense of the Realm Act."

Yet the general impression in the American press seems to be that the *Zeppelins* have failed, and the Springfield *Republican* even suggests that "this war may quite possibly see the end of

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HE BROUGHT DOWN THIS *ZEPPELIN*.

During the night raid of September 3 Lieut. William Leefe Robinson in an aeroplane attacked *Zeppelin L-21*, at a height of ten thousand feet, and sent it to the earth in flames. For this exploit he received $10,000 and the Victoria Cross. The picture on the reader's left shows the wreckage of the propeller. The picture on the right shows the amazing amount of wire that was used in the air-ship's construction.

them." "They have completely and utterly failed to strike terror to British hearts," says the New York *Evening World*, and the Boston *Transcript*, discussing the "unprofitable frightfulness" of the *Zeppelin* campaign, declares that the only result in England is "wrath, slow-kindling, but inextinguishable and inexorable."

This wrath, according to London dispatches, is now beginning to express itself in demands for reprisal. One English newspaper is quoted in the New York *Times* as saying:

"We have never taken an attitude of callousness or levity toward the *Zeppelin* menace, nor have we considered the method of passive defense as more than mitigation of it. When the cry from many quarters went up for guns and search-lights and aeroplanes, we pointed out that this would not only be a very costly diversion of effort from the main war-theater, but that it could not rid us completely of the pest. We repeat there is only one way to do that and that is to raid the raiders and not merely the *Zeppelin*-hangars, but any German towns that are within striking distance of our aircraft."

THE SIXTEENTH BELLIGERENT

WHEN GREEK ARMIES actually take the field against Bulgaria, sixteen nations will be taking part in the Great European War, if we count San Marino as one belligerent. Greece furnishes at least one instance, as the New York *Times* observes, "in which no King can be accused of dragging his people into war." In this case "it is the people who have dragged the King into it, resisting and protesting to the last moment and refusing to yield until confronted by revolution." Even now, adds *The Times*, "he saves his face, or what is left of it," by issuing his war-provoking ultimatum to Bulgaria instead of Germany. It is an "ugly fact," according to the somewhat different view-point of the Brooklyn *Times*, "that Greece is being coerced into war, prodded by foreign bayonets along a path that neither King, soldiers, nor people desire to travel." The plain truth, says the New York *American* even more emphatically, is that—

"The Allies are dragooning Greece EXACTLY AS THE GERMANS HAVE DRAGOONED BELGIUM. They have seized Greek ports, Greek railways, Greek telegraph and postal service; they have tried to coerce the people into a show of supporting Venizelos by closing Greek harbors to Greece's own ships, thus shutting off the food-supplies of the people; they have forcibly arrested and expelled other foreign Ambassadors accredited to the Greek Court, IN VIOLATION OF ALL INTERNATIONAL LAW AND OF ALL GREECE'S RIGHTS AS AN INDEPENDENT NEUTRAL STATE."

More common, however, is the opinion exprest by the New York *Tribune* that the Greek people are forcing their King "into a struggle in which their own interests and national aspirations have long required them to participate." *The Tribune* admits that much can be said in defense of King Constantine's "refusal to allow Greece to enter the war at the time when the ill-fated Dardanelles expedition was planned."

"Constantine might also have been excused in some measure for playing safe when Bulgaria declared war on Servia. Greece was morally bound to go to Servia's aid. Yet, as the event showed, his assistance might have failed to stand off the Teuto-Bulgarian invasion, and all northern Greece—including the great prize of Saloniki—might have fallen to the conquerors of Servia, Montenegro, and Albania.

"But from the day the Allied forces had established themselves solidly in the lines north of Saloniki, Greece's course became absolutely clear. She could not hope to keep out of the war with any possible advantage to herself. And each week of delay only reduced the chances of entering with some show of conviction—of establishing that friendly understanding with the Allies which was essential if any of the natural fruits of a successful campaign against Bulgaria and Turkey were to be gathered.

"When Bulgaria overran the Kavala region, seized Greek forts, killed Greek soldiers, and took a whole Greek division prisoners, and Constantine still held back in the hope of appeasing the German Emperor, his wife's brother, his policy of neutrality reached the low-water mark of contemptibleness and futility."

The practical results of the entry of this new recruit are then reckoned up as follows:

"Greek military resources are sufficient to turn the scale in the Balkans hopelessly against the Teuto-Turco-Bulgarian alliances. Greece . . . can furnish at once 200,000 trained first-line soldiers and can supply probably that many more within a year. The Allied army north of Saloniki numbers between 500,000 and 600,000 men. It can now be rapidly increased to between 700,000 and 800,000. There are probably 200,000 Roumanians and Russians in the Dobrudja, while Bulgaria, attacked on two fronts, has probably at her disposal not more than 300,000 Bulgarians and about the same number of Turks, Austro-Hungarians, and Germans.

"The military situation in Bulgaria is therefore precarious."

Moreover, the New York *Evening Post* points out, "the Greek Army is not the only increase of strength which the Allies will receive"—

"With Greece openly on their side will come that sense of security for the army at Saloniki lack of which has undoubtedly hampered the full development of its operations. Espionage at Athens and Saloniki will be greatly reduced and the facilities for Austro-German submarine-warfare in the eastern Mediterranean, which have been curtailed of late, will disappear so far as the resources of Greek harbors and islands are concerned.

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The moral effect in Germany of a thickening ring of enemies may be counted upon, tho the consequences may not immediately be visible. Broader prospects open up in the Balkan Peninsula itself. It is Venizelos, the creator of the Balkan League, who has brought Greece into war. It may be that the man's genius for statesmanship will yet be equal to persuading Bulgaria to a change of sides, a step which would carry such revolutionary consequences and be of such immense profit to the Allies, that the latter might well agree to forgive and forget."

The revolutionary movement, headed by Venizelos, has been a most potent factor in bringing Greece into the war. It spread, the Syracuse *Post-Standard* noted last week, until "nearly half of the population of Greece, occupying practically half the national territory, is in open revolt against King Constantine. The movement, originating in the island of Mitylene, has spread to Saloniki and thence through Macedonia, Epirus, and Crete. The cry is for Venizelos and war." In Crete a provisional Government was set up under Venizelos and the popular Admiral Coundouriotis. A proclamation issued by them gave the following explanation of their purposes:

"The application of the personal policy of the sovereign, a victim of bad counsel, has resulted in a *rapprochement* with Greece's hereditary enemies, the violation of the Constitution, internal anarchy, and isolation and contempt for Greece, which the Allies consider hostile because she refused the Servians the facilities accorded the Bulgars. . . . . .

"Our duty is to save what there is still time to save. To attain this, it is essential to reestablish national unity by an immediate return to the policy dictated by the national conscience, namely, range ourselves on the side of the Allies and Servians to expel the invaders.

"It would be a happy event if, at the eleventh hour, the King should decide to take the lead of the national forces. In a contrary event, it is our duty to do the needful to save the country from the threatening ruin."

As Mr. Venizelos explained it to a representative of the London *Times:*

"The betrayal of Kavala after the loss of Fort Rupel, Seres, Drama, and of the greater part of Greek Macedonia has brought matters to such a crisis in the very existence of my country that I can no longer resist the cry of my compatriots calling me to help them and save them from extermination at the hands of Bulgaria. . . . . .

"Do not think I am heading a revolution in the ordinary sense of the word. The movement now beginning is in no way directed against the King or his dynasty. This movement is one made by those of us who can no longer stand aside and let our countrymen and our country be ravaged by the Bulgarian enemy.

"It is the last effort we can make to induce the King to come forth as King of the Hellenes and follow the path of duty in the protection of his subjects. As soon as he takes this course we all of us shall be only too glad and ready at once to follow his flag as loyal citizens led by him against our country's foe."

Bulgaria "has no quarrel with Greece," says Stephan Panarepoff, Bulgarian Minister to the United States, in a press interview. According to Mr. Panarepoff,

"The Bulgarian Government had no intention of appropriating Greek territory. The occupation of the three fortresses in the Demir-Hissar district, which was done with the consent of Greece, was a purely defensive measure. So was the occupation of Florina, Kastoria, and of Kavala, with its outlying forts. . . . . .

"The capture by German-Bulgarian troops of Greek forces at Kavala and elsewhere can not, by any legal expedient, be distorted into an act of war against Greece. These Greek units surrendered, not to an enemy, but to a friend who could afford them protection from the pressure of the Entente Allies. They have been treated, not as prisoners of war, but as friends who sought protection."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE campaign is on; and so are the voters.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE latest in the line of the worm that turned is the caterpillar tractor.—*Indianapolis Star.*

THE Progressives never knew before how much both the old parties loved them.—*Kansas City Star.*

IT seems much farther for the Allies going back on the West front than it did coming.—*Indianapolis Star.*

SHOEMAKERS can have no objection to labor-union posting of the street-cars as "unfair."—*New York World.*

THERE'S a thriving opinion that somebody in Canada has a lot to learn about cantilever bridges.—*Buffalo Evening Times.*

THE Democrats can continue the fight with all their might but not with all their Maine.—*Boston Transcript.*

AT this rate of exchange it will soon be necessary to quote German marks in terms of Carranza currency.—*Boston Transcript.*

ONE gathers from the latest explanation from Tokyo that Japan has no more designs on China than a cat has on a canary-bird.—*Boston Transcript.*

PRESIDENT WILSON appears to affect some of the Republican newspapers as a sort of reincarnation of Dr. Fell.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

IF the woman's party really raises a campaign fund of $1,000,000, it ought to prove to most politicians that women have a right to the franchise.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

THE stories of the way those British "tanks" go over shell-craters and trenches will fill with envy the heart of every motorist who has tried to travel unimproved New England highways.—*Boston Herald.*

SAM BLYTHE is telling a story about a Western man who went to hear Mr. Hughes and was asked what he thought of the candidate. He replied that the speech was all right, but that Mr. Hughes looked like a man who, if he were not a candidate, would vote for Wilson.—*Boston Herald.*

DRIVING NAILS.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

IT appears that Mr. Wilson stands on the stoop to conquer.—*New York Telegraph.*

GERMANY'S new submarines would be a great help in an invasion of Holland.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

IT'S almost impossible politically in these days to tell a prodigal son from a fatted calf.—*New York Sun.*

MR. ROOSEVELT and Mr. Taft are both supporting Mr. Hughes. Which one of them is being buncoed?—*New York World.*

THERE must be moments nowadays when William Howard Taft wishes he was a Democrat.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

PERHAPS Japan's assurances of the integrity of China may be due to her determination to swallow it whole.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

LOOK at those Transylvanian names and then tell us why the Simplified Spelling Board picked on the United States.—*Indianapolis Star.*

JOHN BULL doesn't claim to own the ocean, but he seems to think he has leased it for a while.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

IOWA State College has instituted a course in janitorship. Imagine the arrogance of a janitor with a diploma.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THO Greece gets a new premier almost every other day she never seems to get one whose name we can pronounce.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

FRANCE reports fairly good crops, but the drawback is that so large a part of them is gathered by the Germans.—*Springfield Republican.*

WHEN Russia and Japan conclude the task of making an "open door" in China it will resemble the back entrance to an Eskimo igloo.—*Los Angeles Times.*

NOW that Mr. Hughes has given his views on the eight-hour law, some labor leaders are doubtless glad he is no longer on the Supreme Bench.—*Des Moines Register and Leader.*

TELL the readers of the Associated Press that I have smoked French tobacco for forty-five years.—Premier Kalogeropoulos. These Balkan people have strong constitutions.—*New York World.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE WAR CAUSED BY COAL AND IRON

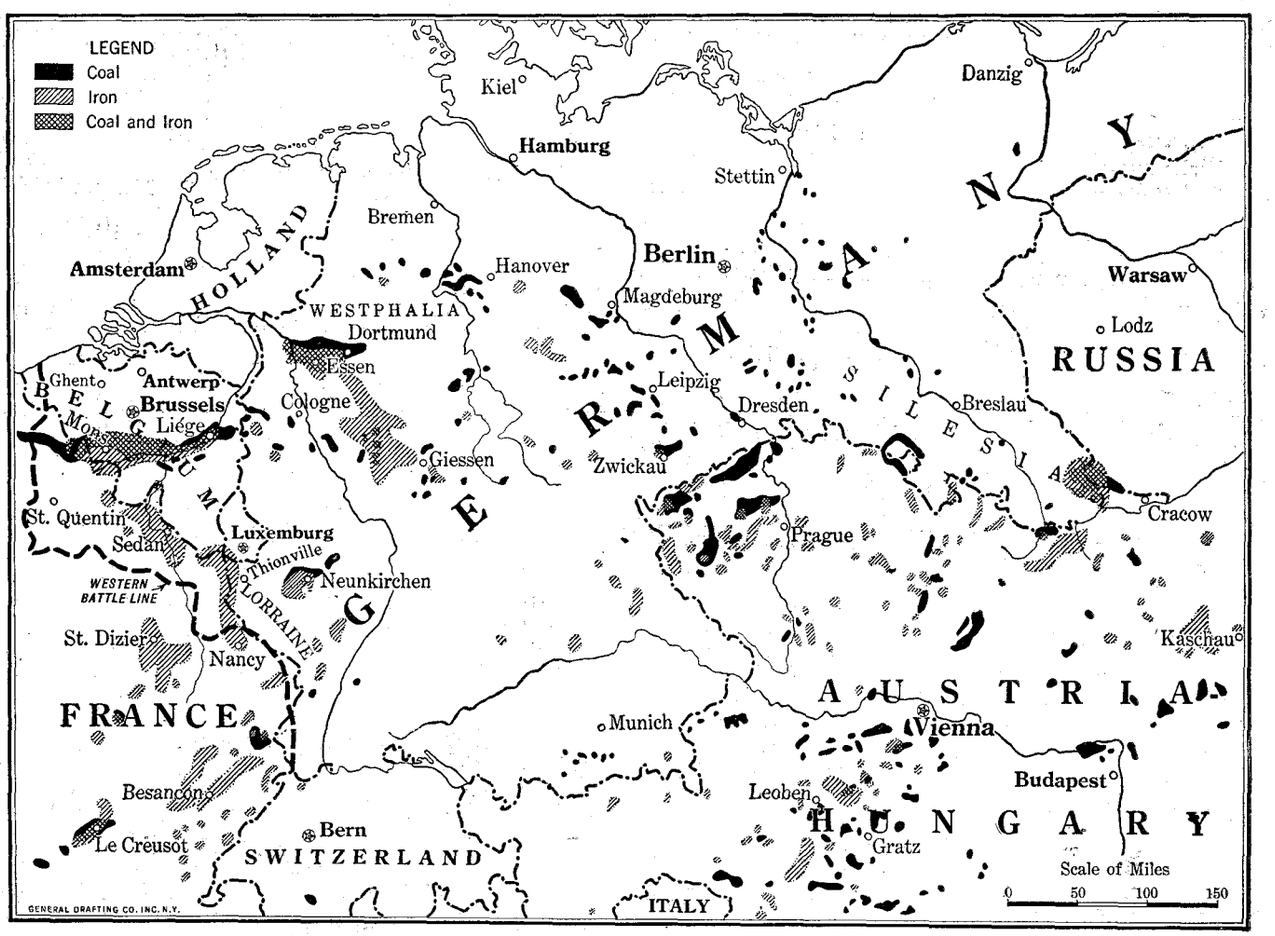
THE SECRET OF GERMAN PROGRESS since 1870 is coal and iron, says Mr. de Launay, the famous French geologist, and not only of her progress, but of the wonderful resistance she is offering to the ring of enemies that now surrounds her. Mr. de Launay develops his thesis in two long articles in the Paris *Revue de Deux Mondes*, where he asserts that the development of France is retarded because of her lack of coal, and he insists that the war must be continued until the Republic can wrest from the Empire some portion of the great coal-fields that form so valuable an asset to their possessor. He declares that France is crippled for want of coal, and says:

"We produce hardly two-thirds of the coal needed by our industry. The output is not one-half of what we could use in order to claim our place in the sun, a claim justified by our coast development, skill of our seamen and artizans, our riches in iron. Germany, which has more coal than she can use, was still enriched, in the course of the last twenty years, by lucky geological discoveries. We stand powerless in face of such an overwhelming, brutal inferiority. There is only one hope left now to retrieve our geological misfortune: a complete victory in this war which has been forced upon us by an insatiable enemy."

Germany is now in possession of all the important coal-fields in Europe outside England; the deposits of Silesia and Westphalia lie within her own territory, while she has grasped those of Belgium and northern France by right of conquest. The French author then proceeds:

"It is this tremendous wealth in coal rather than the prestige of her military victories in the past or her wonderful talent of organization that contains the secret of Germany's sudden rise in power. . . . . .

"Should I be accused of exaggeration, I am ready to submit the counter-proof: why are the Latin nations, who occupied in former ages so brilliant a position in the world, now forced, in spite of their intellectual superiority, to take a back seat? Simply, because Italy and Spain have almost no coal at all—and the reader knows by this time the plight of France."



THE MINERAL WEALTH WHICH THE CENTRAL POWERS OWN OR HAVE CONQUERED FROM FRANCE.

Proceeding to discuss Germany's wealth in detail, he tells us that—

"In 1880, all Germany produced 50,000,000 tons of coal; 90,000,000 in 1890; 150,000,000 in 1900; 215,000,000 in 1908; 255,000,000 in 1912; nearly 279,000,000 in 1913. And this was only a beginning in the rising scale, for the newly discovered, tremendously rich layers were hardly touched yet.

"And the center of this vast treasure-land is Westphalia, with Essen as her central fort, and 76,000,000,000 of tons as reserve for eight centuries to come! Two things were yet missing: the access to the Atlantic and a sufficient output of iron, a commodity which we have the misfortune of possessing in Lorraine. If the German invasion took the route it did, if her statesmen tore up the Belgian treaty at the risk of England's intervention, all this was done, no doubt, to surprize us at a

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frontier not sufficiently defended by us, but mainly, of course, with the purpose of annexing Belgium. It is not by mere hazard that they took hold of all the factories of Belgium, of two-thirds of our coal-mines in our northern department, and of our iron-mines in Lorraine. The latter would have definitely fallen as a natural prey to their avidity, if Foch, Gallieni, and Joffre had not stopt their hordes at the Marne. Bismarck and Moltke overlooked this iron corner in 1871; Bethmann-Hollweg and Moltke, Jr., intended to mend the geological mistake of their forebears."

Mr. de Launay declares that France must have her share in the mineral wealth of Europe, and argues:

"We have a right to mend nature's injustice toward us. We have no intention of annexing the whole of Westphalia, but we want a part at least of their superabundance and repossession of our lost Lorraine. Our ambition will be satisfied long before we should reach Essen or Dortmund. All we need is to advance half a dozen miles beyond our frontier of 1871. With Thionville in our grip we are in possession of our former iron-mines and Germany will henceforth be powerless to feed the gun-factories of Krupp; she will have received her fatal blow."

Other shrewd observers in France have indorsed Mr. de Launay's views, and we find Mr. Herbette insisting, in the *Echo de Paris*, that some of the German coal- and iron-fields must be ceded when peace comes. He argues that Germany must be deprived of the minerals of Silesia by including that province in a new kingdom of Bohemia, and that all deposits of coal and iron west of the Rhine be transferred to France, for in his opinion Germany's mineral wealth is always a potential danger to France:

"We ought, therefore, to remember this—the future peace of Europe will never be solid if the Germans continue to possess unlimited supplies of coal and iron, and they will always be tempted to say, 'Let us improve our methods and this time the blow will succeed.' The equilibrium of Europe will depend to a certain extent upon the fate of the miners on the left (west) bank of the Rhine. Ought not this fate to be fixt in advance?"

INDIA'S SIX INVASIONS

THE TURBULENT TRIBES who owe a shadowy allegiance to the Ameer of Afghanistan but live in a state of armed independence just across the northwest frontier of India have invaded that country no fewer than six times since the war began. While the Holy War proclaimed by the Commander of the Faithful at Constantinople may have had some influence upon these devoted sons of Islam, it is thought more probable, we read, that the news that Indian soldiers were leaving for Europe seemed to the tribesmen to suggest a unique opportunity to pay off several long-standing scores with the Government of India, and they proceeded to do it with a will. The Simla *Gazette of India*, an official organ, contains the account of these invasions from the pen of Sir Beauchamp Duff, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in India. He tells us that—

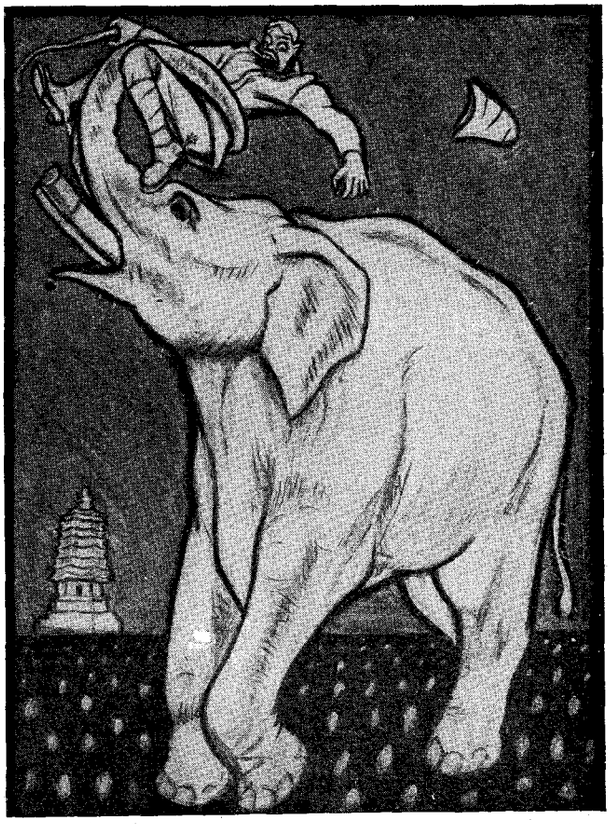
"At the end of November, 1914, certain influential *mollahs*, in independent territory, led a guerrilla force of some 2,000 men to the neighborhood of Miranshah, in the Tochi Valley.

"On November 29, a portion of the North Waziristan militia, under Major G. B. Scott, attacked the enemy and, in a skilfully fought action, inflicted a severe defeat on the tribesmen, who fled in a demoralized condition. . . . . .

"The prompt and vigorous action of the North Waziristan militia checked what might have been a serious rising.

"Further reports of hostile gatherings, which threatened the Tochi posts, necessitated the retention of additional troops on this border during December and part of January, but a march, carried out by the 4th Brigade along the Bannu border, south-west of Bannu, at the end of December, 1914, had a quieting effect.

"On January 7, 1915, operations were carried out by the Bannu movable column and a portion of the North Waziristan militia with a view to defeating a large Khostwal guerrilla force that had crossed into British territory and attacked Spina Khaisora post.



THE INDIAN ELEPHANT.

JOHN BULL—"Confound the beast! Doesn't he know I'm still his master?" —© *Jugend* (Munich).

ENGLAND IN INDIA.

"All's quiet in India!"—(Reuter cable). —© *Ulk* (Berlin).

AS GERMANY SEES ENGLAND'S PLIGHT IN INDIA.

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"Of the British forces, only the North Waziristan militia were actually engaged with the enemy, but the operations were successful, the enemy losing some fifty to sixty men killed and being driven in confusion over the frontier."

Hostile gatherings, intended to attack the Tochi fort, led to the concentration of troops on the borders early in March, 1915. The enemy, estimated at 7,000 to 8,000 men, was attacked and routed. Fighting occurred again in November, when the British were entirely successful. Small raids into the Tochi Valley have, however, continued, necessitating "constant vigilance and action on the part of the British-Indian troops."

Trouble also broke out in the Mohmand, Swat, and Buner section of the frontier, early in 1915, as the result of "anti-British preaching by certain *mollahs*." Reports received on April 13, 1915, led the authorities to anticipate a considerable attack. The advance of 2,400 frontiersmen was checked. Small operations were carried on in August. The largest battle was fought in September, of which the Commander-in-Chief gives the following details:

"On September 3, large bodies of tribesmen were observed moving in the foot-hills and preparing stone breastworks in the vicinity of Hafiz Kor, but no steps were taken to prevent them collecting, as it was desired to entice them out into the plain. By the evening of September 4, it was calculated that the hostile force had reached its maximum strength (it then numbered about 10,000), and Major-General F. Campbell, . . . commanding 1st Peshawur division, decided to attack.

"The action was fought on the following day; the enemy resisted stoutly and displayed great bravery, tenaciously holding on to their fortifications, but were defeated with heavy loss and driven from their position. An opportunity occurred for cavalry action and a successful charge was made against the tribesmen."

Another important engagement took place early in October, 1915—

"when guerrilla forces, numbering some 9,000 men, again collected in the neighborhood of Hafiz Kor. Major-General Campbell, who had strengthened his force by another brigade under Brigadier-General N. G. Woodyatt, took the offensive against this gathering on October 8, from Shabkadar.

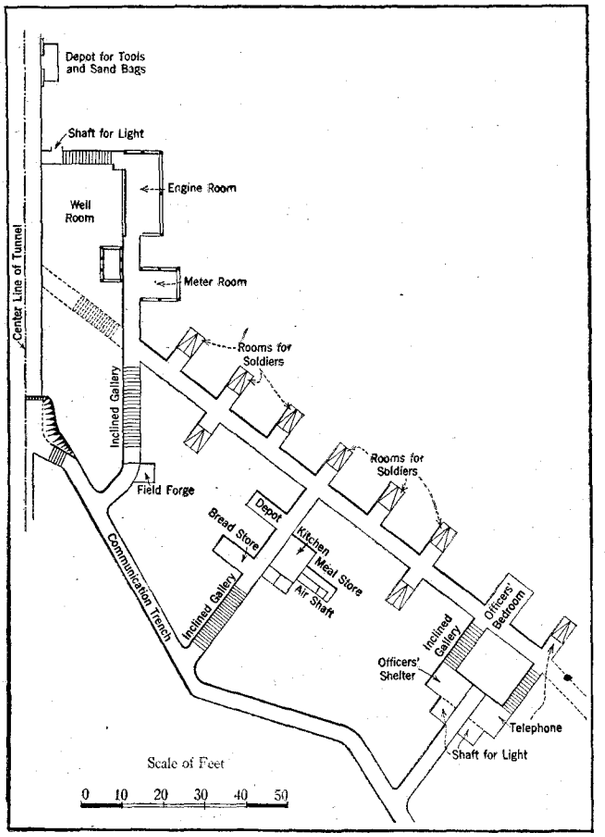
"The enemy offered strong opposition, especially on our right flank, where the mobile column from Abazai was cooperating, but were defeated and forced back into the hills. A detachment of the Khaibar rifles from Fort Michni took part in the fight.

"In this operation armored cars were used for the first time in action in India and proved of great value."

On October 26, "some 3,000 Bajauris advanced toward Chakdara, with a view to arousing the tribes of Dir and Swat to attack the fort at that place." The Malakand movable column attacked at once and routed the enemy. Since then quiet has prevailed on the border. It is apparent that Sir Beauchamp Duff's account, which treats these events as minor encounters with the unruly hill tribes of the border, formerly normal annual events, does not suggest those "five formidable invasions" which Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, told the House of Commons had been suffered by India since the war began.

GERMANY'S LUXURIOUS TRENCHES

RELUCTANT ADMIRATION has been wrung from the English for the wonderful trenches that Germany has dug from Switzerland to the North Sea. Not only are these trenches constructed with solidity that makes them capable of offering considerable resistance to artillery-fire, but the "dugouts" and other shelters in which the soldiers live have been built with a care and finish that almost amount to luxury. The English papers have published an elaborate official account of one of these trenches that fell into British hands during the advance on the Somme. As we find it in the London *Morning Post*, the article first describes the trenches and "dugouts" as the British build them, and says:



PART OF A DUGOUT TO HOUSE 300 MEN.

"The Allied trench looks in every way like the work of men who hoped and meant to move on before long; the German trench looks like the work of men who hoped or feared that they would be in it for years. Our trench-housing has been much more of a makeshift, a sort of camping-out, with some ingenious provisions for shelter and comfort, but not more than the least that would serve. Most of our dugouts are just roughly delved holes in the earth, with only enough props and rafters to hold the roofs up; their floors are bare ground, with a little straw on it; their doors, if they have any, are a few odd pieces of plank with a couple of other pieces nailed across; often the floor is on the trench-level, to save burrowing. Lighting is done with candles, mostly bought at the canteen, and if any one owns an armchair or a mirror two feet high, it is the jest of the platoon."

Passing on to describe the German trenches, we learn:

"The whole German idea of trench-life is different. The German front in the West is like one huge straggling village, built of wood and strung out along a road 300 miles long. Of course, the houses are all underground. Still, they are houses, of one or two floors, built to certain official designs, drawn out in section and plan. The main entrance from the trench-level is, sometimes at any rate, through a steel door, of a pattern apparently standardized, so that hundreds may come from the factory on one order, and missing parts be easily replaced. The profusely timbered doorway is made to their measure. Outside this front door you may find a perforated sheet of metal, to serve for a door-mat or scraper. Inside, a flight of from twelve to thirty-six stairs leads down at an easy angle. The treads of the stairs and the descending roof of the staircase are formed of mining-frames of stout timber, with double-top sills; the walls are of thick planks notched at the top and bottom to fit the frames and strengthened with iron tie-rods running from top to bottom of the stairs and with thick wooden struts at right angles to these. At the foot of the stairs a tunneled corridor runs straight forward, for anything up to fifty yards, and out of there open rooms and minor passages on each side. In many dugouts a second staircase, or two staircases, lead to a lower floor, which may be thirty or forty feet below the trench-level.

"All these staircases, passages, and rooms are, in the best specimens, completely lined with wood and as fully strengthened with it as the entrance staircase already described. In one typical dugout each section of a platoon had its allotted places for messing and sleeping, its own place for parade in a passage, and its own emergency-exit to the trench. In another, used as a dressing-station, there are beds for thirty-two patients

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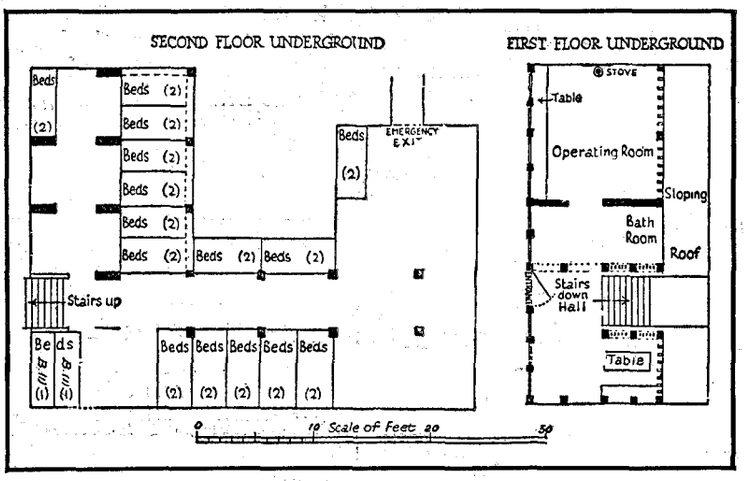
and a fair-sized operating-room. A third, near Mametz, was designed to house a whole company of three hundred men, with the needful kitchens, provision and munition store-rooms, a well, a forge revetted with sheets of cast iron, an engine-room, and a motor-room. Many of the captured dugouts were thus lighted by electricity. In the officers' quarters there have been found full-length mirrors, comfortable bedsteads, cushioned arm-


SECOND FLOOR UNDERGROUND
FIRST FLOOR UNDERGROUND
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SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

OUR FUTURE HYBRID RACE

"SAXON and Norman and Dane are we," sang Tennyson, poet-laureate, in welcoming his Prince's bride, the Danish Alexandra, now Queen Dowager. Will the laureate of the future great World-State sing, "English and French and Russian and Hindu and Jap are we"? Maynard M. Metcalf, of the Orchard Laboratory, Oberlin, Ohio, thinks that amalgamation of this kind is bound to come—nay, that it is already proceeding faster than we might suppose. He believes that several human races are likely to merge and form one great hybrid race in future. He feels that the growing science of eugenics may enable us to exercise some measure of control over the formation of this great hybrid and to decide whether our descendants in the dim and distant future, whose blood now flows in the veins of Europeans, Americans, Asiatics, and Africans, shall be or shall not be a credit to their polyglot sires. He says in *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington), under the head of "Evolution and Man":

"The development during the last half-million years of so many races of men, some now extinct, some persistent as relatively pure stocks, others intermingled, has been greatly influenced by isolation, has indeed been possible only through this factor. The spread of man over the whole of the habitable earth and the development of communication are destroying isolation and removing it as an influence in the evolution of man. We are approaching the time when every man may fairly be called every other man's neighbor. Intermingling of the peoples through travel, and that breaking-down of social bars which always results from the growth of cosmopolitanism, are rapidly reducing the hindrance to amalgamation of the races which existed during the now passing age of relative isolation. It seems clear that there is destined to be but one race of mankind in time, a highly hybrid stock, to which all of the present races which are able to persist shall make their contribution.

"Both processes, extinction and fusion, have been taking place in America's short history, and with such rapidity that they can actually be observed. The unplastic Indian of the East and of the great plains and the still more conservative Pueblo Indian of the dry country of the Southwest are disappearing and seem destined to extinction. The negro, on the other hand, is increasing and is rapidly being whitened in spite of strong distaste on the part of the white race to intermarriage and the enactment of stringent laws against such intermarriage. A still better example of the impotence of social ostracism to stay the process of racial fusion is furnished by the Jew, whose blood is strongly infused into all the major nations of the Occident. The Syrian Jew is plainly a Syrian, the German Jew largely a Teuton, the Spanish Jew has absorbed many Spanish characters. Each of these Jews resembles his local neighbor more than he resembles his brother Jew of another country, and this racial fusion has come about in spite of a social ostracism of centuries more rigorous than we of to-day, especially we Americans, can adequately conceive.

"Given racial contacts, even the illegitimate unions, it seems, must be sufficient in time to cause fusion of all races into one. Of course to the biologist, accustomed as he is to think of evolution in periods of geologic time, a thousand years are as one day. The amalgamation of the races of man into one race about as homogeneous as the present European population will, doubtless, take a few thousand years to accomplish, but, as far as we can judge from the conditions now existing and those seemingly necessarily about to come, such union of the races seems inevitable. And it has one feature of great advantage: it will give in the resultant race a great variety and diversity of unit qualities to be manipulated in eugenic marriage. The greater the range of qualities the greater the possibilities, for both good and evil."

How shall we control these qualities? We have already learned to some extent how to get results from directed breeding. May some of these results be psychic? asks Mr. Metcalf. He thinks so, despite the voice of some authorities. He advises the education of college students in the phenomena of inheritance and the education of society to take eugenics seriously. Our social educators, he says, must be the pulpit, the stage, novelists, poets, and essayists. Legislation may keep. We need to know much more about our own races. Says Mr. Metcalf:

"Only heritable qualities—stable variations, mutations—can serve as a basis for evolution. Is man mutating to-day? Does he present stable variations which may be utilized to secure his evolution to a higher condition? The various species of animals and plants differ in the degree of their mutation. The domestic goose has developed few breeds because it presents few and slight mutations from which to breed new forms. The common pigeon, on the other hand, has evolved under artificial selection into a host of very divergent breeds. To which type does man belong? Is he mutating or not? By his fruits we can know him. Does the species show high diversification into races, or has it remained fairly uniform? . . . . . .

"Few species of organism show more abundant or more extreme mutation than man. The races of men differ not only in such physical characteristics as stature, color, shape of cranium and of face; form of features; color, position, and shape of eyes; color, shape, and coarseness of hair; relative length and size of different portions of skeleton; form and size of teeth; and numerous others—they differ no less in mental qualities, in intellectual ability, in educability, in disposition. Yes, mutation, physical and mental, has been prevalent in the past and is doubtless continuing to-day.

"Much of the change we see appearing in human families from generation to generation may be but the resolution and recombination of qualities already in this highly hybrid stock, but the evidence from his past shows almost beyond question that new features must be appearing through mutation and joining the huge jumble of qualities which are reshuffled with every marriage. Along with the ancestral qualities and the new mutations, all heritable, are of course, numerous non-heritable features which have arisen by variation of the non-stable type. The condition is one of great complexity, difficult of analysis even if we were free to use experimental breeding. Without experimental breeding, using only observation of chance matings, as is necessary under the conditions presented by human society, the analysis of the conditions presented seems nearly hopeless. We shall learn something, much in time, but it will be slow progress at the best.

"New qualities which arise in any species are often slight at first, their value appearing only after generations of orthogenetic intensification. In experimental breeding many such must escape notice and be lost. Among humankind any quality to be repellent or attractive in influencing marriage must be well developed and prominent. Marriage selection, therefore, can not act upon any new quality unless it be well developed at its origin (what breeders of animals and plants call a 'sport'), or until, if slight at first, it be given probably many generations to develop and become prominent. We should note further that by the time adult life is reached, every individual has been so modified by education and by self-training that his inborn character is obscured, so that he may be chosen in marriage on the basis of character which in considerable degree is 'acquired,' and therefore is not transmissible. The subject is extremely complex. Not even its outlines can be indicated in this paper.

"What conclusion, if any, can we reach? Can genetics and eugenics register in human betterment, in improvement of the stock itself? Surely, they can if we will have it so. But will we consent? Again, surely, yes. The ideal of a human race wholesome in its innate character is so beautiful that it must win its way. Caring for the weak, comforting the sick, rescuing and regenerating the base are beautiful, but how much more beautiful it is to build a race that is physically sound, intellectually keen and strong, and whose natural impulses are wholesome! Not a race of men who are decent because they are restrained from following their natural bent, but a race

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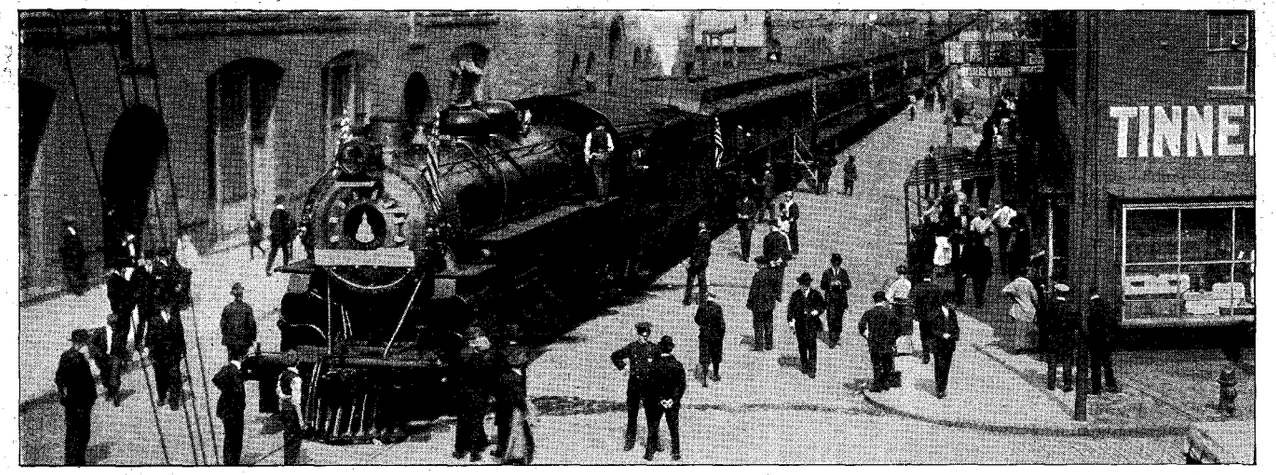

THE "SAFETY-FIRST TRAIN" IN BALTIMORE—A GOVERNMENT SHOW WHICH AIMS TO MAKE BETTER CITIZENS.

whose natural quality is wholesome, who need not so much to restrain as to develop themselves. This seems destined to be included in the religion of the future, and it is Christian; not in Jesus's thought, so far as we can judge, but a necessary development of his gospel of altruism. If the facts of human inheritance are as they seem to be, man's future takes on a new glory. . . . . .

"Among the civilizations of the world positive antagonism to eugenics is hardly to be expected. Buddhism is too contemplative to push anything. Shintoistic-Buddhistic-Christian Japan, with her readiness to adopt new conceptions if they look to national advantage, may perhaps be among the first to grasp and enforce eugenic ideals. But for its real growth eugenics seems, as a matter of fact, if not of philosophy, to be dependent chiefly upon Christian civilization. It is wholly Christian, tho not exclusively so, and nothing less seems truly and adequately Christian."

A CURE FOR THE SMOKE-NUISANCE

EXPERIMENTS on Western railroads show that the use of pulverized coal in locomotives not only saves fuel, but does away with a very large part of the smoke-nuisance. *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago), which prints an account of these results, suggests that the general use of powdered coal in firing boilers throughout cities might prove to be a powerful factor in doing away with smoke. Despite all our ordinances and systems of inspection, the writer notes, few manufacturing municipalities can yet claim to have secured marked relief, and the prospect of aid from this totally unexpected source is most welcome. He writes:

"Pulverized till 85 per cent. of it passes a screen having 200 meshes to the inch, 'soft coal' gives an almost smokeless flame when blown into a fire-box with air. The quantity of air is automatically regulated by the quantity of powdered coal, so that careless firing, such as is now inevitable with hand-stoking, can not occur.

"Between Chicago and Milwaukee, the Chicago & Northwestern placed in service, a year ago, a passenger-locomotive equipped for burning pulverized coal. It has been thoroughly tested in active service, and has demonstrated a marked saving in fuel. According to tests published in *The Railway Age Gazette*, this locomotive evaporated 13 per cent. more water per pound of coal and consumed 18 per cent. less coal on the runs between Chicago and Milwaukee than was required with a similar locomotive fired with lump coal in the ordinary manner. Moreover, a much cheaper grade of coal was used on the locomotive burning pulverized coal.

"In firing up the cold locomotive, only 750 pounds of powdered coal were required as against 1,700 pounds of lump coal. But an even greater point in favor of powdered coal is the ability to shut off the fire entirely while standing still. Thus the fire can be entirely shut off for about half an hour, yet in five minutes after it is started again the boiler is up to full pressure. This saving in fuel while standing idle makes powdered coal particularly desirable for switching-locomotives.

"The switching-engines in the freight-yards of cities and the engines that are getting up steam or standing with banked fires cause a very large part of the 'smoke-nuisance' that has been so greatly deplored in all large cities. It would seem now that, as far as locomotives are concerned, this nuisance need no longer be tolerated. We go further, and predict that all large steam-power plants in cities will eventually use powdered coal, not only because it will prove to be more economic, but because a smokeless city can be secured in this way."

A GOVERNMENT SHOW ON WHEELS

A GOVERNMENT BUREAU OF INFORMATION on a train of cars is touring the West. Its first trip was one of about 4,000 miles over the Baltimore & Ohio system, visiting forty-three cities during a fifty-three-day trip and showing its exhibits to 325,000 persons. It has consisted of twelve steel cars, ten of which have been given up to the exhibit. The equipment and working of various Government departments were shown, but the "safety-first" idea has been kept in mind in preparing the exhibits, and the train is popularly known as "the safety-first train." After "doing" the B. & O. it went on westward over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, popularly called the "Katy" system. From an article contributed to *The Reclamation Record* by W. I. Swanton, assistant engineer in the United States Reclamation Service, we quote as follows:

"The initiation of the enterprise was due to the cooperation of Secretary Lane and President Willard, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. At the close of the interesting Safety-First Exhibit in the National Museum at Washington, D. C., last fall, the wish was exprest to show the people of the country who were unable to attend the exposition just what Uncle Sam is doing along these lines. The railroad agreed to furnish the equipment and the train employees, and the Government agreed to furnish the exhibits and the persons to explain them. Altogether there is a force of about forty persons, railroad and Government officials, who travel with the train and who live in the two rear cars—a combination observation, club, and dining-car, and a sleeping-car."

The departments represented in the ten exhibit-cars are the Reclamation Service and the National Parks; the Bureau of Mines; the Department of Agriculture, including the Weather Bureau and the Forest Service; the Navy; the Army engineers—its medical and ordnance bureaus; the Interstate Commerce Commission; the Public Health Service; the Coast-Guard and Red Cross, and a moving-picture outfit. Some of the note-

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worthy individual exhibits are a six-foot model of a typical irrigated farm; a "radium booth," with a $24,000 bit of radium; a huge weather-map kept up to date, day by day; working torpedoes and machine guns; a working model of a railway-block system, and all sorts of life-saving and health-conserving appliances. Mr. Swanton goes on:

"But, after all, the most interesting exhibit is the people themselves passing through the train. Governors, mayors, civic and commercial bodies, and the great American public, intensely interested in the work which the Government is doing, pass in an endless procession. In the afternoon will come the school-teachers and their pupils and others with leisure; later, the workmen, men from the railroads and shops; and in the evening those who have been busy during the day, often the whole family—the father and mother often with babies in their arms sound asleep.

"The 'safety-first' train is a tremendous success. As these people pass through the train, often at the rate of 1,000 to 1,500 an hour, one feels that the train is helping to make a better citizenship in this country of ours; and by its educational force is enabling all of us to aid in solving the problems that confront the nation, which, let us hope, will always be in the interest of justice and peace."

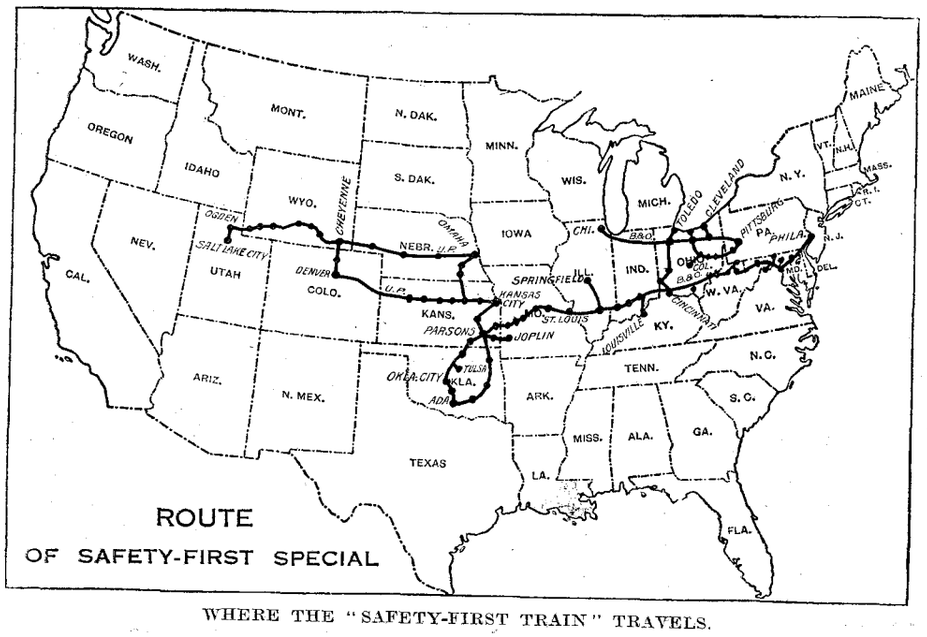
ONE OF THE TRAVELING EXHIBITS.
The interior of one car, showing the U. S. Coast-Guard exhibit.

DISINFECTED OYSTERS

HAVE YOUR OYSTERS STERILIZED before you partake of them, and thus avoid the dangers of taking typhoid into your system along with what the reporters call the "*luscious* bivalves." The economic possibilities of making oysters safe to eat are dwelt upon in a recent report of a series of experiments made by the United States Public Health Service. When it is considered, says *The Medical Record* (New York), that shell-fish thrive in bays and estuaries polluted by sewage, it can be seen what prolific sources of infection they can be. Typhoid epidemics have often been traced to this source. While the artificial purification of the oyster does not do away with the esthetic objections to eating an animal fattened in sewage, it does eliminate the disease factor. The purification, it appears, is really managed by the oyster himself, who will quickly wash away all the noxious germs if he is only given the pure or antiseptic water for the process. We read:

"It has long been known that there is a tendency to the self-purification of oysters when transferred to pure water. The self-purification is complete within from a few hours to two days. The *modus operandi* is evident when one realizes that the passage of water through the oyster is very large and very rapid. As much as 20 to 50 gallons of water pass through in a day. The passage of food-particles through the intestinal tract is quite as rapid. In France, basins of filtered water have long been used to effect this purification, but the cost of this process compared with the sale-price of the oyster renders the method quite impracticable. And indeed, if it is fairly clean, unfiltered sea-water is better for purification purposes because the food-particles in unfiltered water stimulate passage through the intestinal tract and help to carry through and to discharge the contained colon bacilli.

"Instead of filtered water, therefore, the usual methods of the chemical purification of water were utilized in these experiments to render the oysters free from colon infection. In carrying out these experiments oysters were inoculated with cultures of colon bacilli. . . . The water was then disinfected with 10 per cent. calcium hypochlorite solution. A considerable purification of the oysters contained therein occurred within six hours, and a remarkable purification within twenty-four hours. The results were below the conditional amount permitted by the Rhode Island Fish Commission, altho the amount of the artificial infection was much greater than it would be in natural infections in polluted oyster-beds. Usually, two doses of hypochlorite were given, the second after six hours in order to reach such infection still within the oyster and not discharged because of the possible closure of the shell during the first period, and because of the rapid decomposition of the hypochlorite. This treatment was found not to have a bad effect upon the flavor of the oyster or upon its well-being. In the case of an element of food so widely used any method that will insure the safety of the consumer while preserving the flavor of the oyster is deserving of consideration."



WHERE THE "SAFETY-FIRST TRAIN" TRAVELS.

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THE COMING MEDICAL SYSTEM

SEVERE CRITICISM of Dr. Richard Cabot for his prediction and advocacy of a new régime in medical practise has not been wanting, as readers of THE DIGEST already know. But apparently Dr. Cabot is not alone among eminent medical authorities in believing that the downfall of the individual fee system is at hand and that some kind of corporate regulation of health will replace it. In *The Modern Hospital* (St. Louis), Dr. Alexander Lambert, chairman of the American Medical Association's Social Insurance Committee, and widely known as the physician and companion of Colonel Roosevelt, states his belief that the change will take place in the direction of some such form of health-insurance as is now compulsory under Government auspices in Great Britain. That this is inevitable for wage-earners he positively asserts. Its forerunner—workmen's compensation—has already been adopted in thirty-four States within six years. The next logical step, Dr. Lambert thinks, is to protect the wage-earner, not only when his disability is due to sickness or accident arising directly from his employment, but also from other sources. He says:

Illustrations by courtesy of "The Automobile," New York.

WHERE THE MOTOR-TRACTOR HAS SUPERSEDED THE HORSE.

Renault tractor near the French front pulling a heavy field-piece up a steep incline.

"Bills providing for just such protection to manual employees and other employees earning less than $100 a month were introduced into the legislatures of Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey during the session of 1916. For these groups health-insurance is made compulsory, because experience elsewhere has shown that voluntary insurance does not reach the persons who most need protection. The benefits provided are medical, surgical, and nursing attendance, including necessary hospital care, medicines, and supplies; also a cash benefit. . . . The cost . . . is to be borne two-fifths by the employee, two-fifths by the employer, and one-fifth by the State. . . . . .

"The organization of this medical aid under health-insurance presents very definite problems, of which one is the adoption of a system of administration which will guarantee excellent medical service. A second is the adoption of a method of payment which will be not only adequate to the physician, but which will also encourage a high standard of service.

"An effort to solve some of these problems has been made in the third edition of a model health-insurance bill just published by the American Association for Labor Legislation. In this draft no single method of organizing medical aid has been saddled on any one insurance-carrier; instead, each carrier is free to select the method most suited to local conditions, subject to the approval of the social-insurance commission. . . . . .

"One arrangement which a carrier or a health-insurance union may adopt is that of a panel of physicians. If this method is selected, certain conditions must be fulfilled. First, any legally qualified physician shall be entitled to join the panel. . . . A second stipulation is the right of the patient to select any doctor on the panel, subject to the physician's right to refuse a patient. . . . A third condition is contained in the limitation placed on the number of insured patients whom a panel physician may undertake to treat. This is expected to prevent undue concentration of patients among a few physicians. . . . Undoubtedly the low rate of payment prevailing in lodge practise has tempted some physicians, if they are to make a living, to treat more patients than they can give careful attention to. The proposed establishment of a maximum number of insured patients will eliminate the most flagrant abuse on this score.

"A second method of organization is to employ salaried physicians, and to give the patients reasonably free choice among those so employed. This system, already common in industrial practise in this country, may prove especially advantageous in localities where a large number of persons are employed in any one industry or plant, because of the familiarity which a doctor will gain of the illness traceable to the occupation. In still other areas a carrier, as a third possibility, may provide a district medical officer for the service of all patients within a specified area. Altho these last two methods do not provide for the free choice possible under a panel system, the insured persons and their employers, through their representatives in control of each fund, are free to select the system the members prefer.

"Supervision of doctors by other physicians would effect an improvement over the present-day medical practise, since supervision will bring to light the incapable man who, by his actual handling of cases, has proved his inability. On such findings of fact a carrier responsible for the proper care of its members would be justified in excluding from its panel the physician who had proved incapable. This oversight is provided in the bill through the medical officer of the fund. . . . . .

"The easy access to a second opinion, which will entail no extra expense to the patient, and the ready cooperation between the general practitioner, the specialist, and the hospitals would also be an improvement. Hospital care, as one of the benefits which have been paid for in the weekly contributions, is to be given during twenty-six weeks of disability in the necessary cases, with the approval of the medical officer and with the consent of the insured patient or his family, and may be demanded by the carrier if it is imperative for the proper care of the patient. . . . Financial arrangements for hospital treatment which have met the approval of the social-insurance commission may be made by the carriers directly with the hospitals. As an alternative, hospital care may be furnished in hospitals erected and maintained by the fund, with the approval of the commission. But, in either case, hospital care for the insured is to be paid for, just as other medical service for the insured will be remunerated."

How are physicians to be paid under the new system? It is evident that they should receive adequate remuneration, without the possibility of the overcharges that have sometimes amounted to a scandal under the present régime, even when balanced by charity work, for which no pay at all is received. Proper compensation for all work would seem to be fairer both to doctor and to patient. But what, asks Dr. Lambert, shall be considered "adequate compensation"? A search, he says, must be made for some basis which will escape the "lodge system" of so much per person per year, which he regards as "opprobrious" and an encouragement to careless work. He goes on:

"Payment per visit, while it avoids this difficulty, since it remunerates the physician in proportion to the services rendered, and while it affords more considerate care for the patient, has the unfortunate practical disadvantage of being very costly.

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A compromise between these two systems may be made whereby a sum calculated on a per capita basis is divided among physicians in proportion to the services rendered by each. . . . . .

"A fourth possible solution is the employment of a few salaried physicians by each fund, similar to the arrangements now made by many railroads. For this problem the bill has not reached a solution, and obviously, if any proposed solution is to be satisfactory to the medical profession, it must have their cooperation.

"The inevitable drift in this country to health-insurance, which presents new problems to the medical profession, requires the earnest thought of every physician. . . . As a result of such careful thought it will be possible to evolve an organization which not only will do no injury to the profession, but which will improve the medical service available to the American wage-earner."

CONQUERING HEAVY ROADS IN FRANCE

MECHANICAL TRACTION for heavy guns is an extremely recent idea; until the present war, the only known means of hauling artillery was by horses. In various small recent wars use had been made of armored cars, carrying machine guns or very light artillery, but there does not appear to have been a single instance of the use of the internal-combustion motor for the haulage of heavy artillery. So far as the French Army is concerned, it was only on the eve of the war that the military authorities had finally decided on the adoption of mechanical tractors for hauling big guns. Altho the type was well developed when war broke out, the number of tractors in existence was small, and the number of officers and men trained to the use of mechanically hauled artillery was very restricted. It now appears certain, we are told by W. F. Bradley, writing in *The Automobile* (New York), that all the more difficult artillery work can be done by gasoline-tractors better than it can be performed by horses. The horse

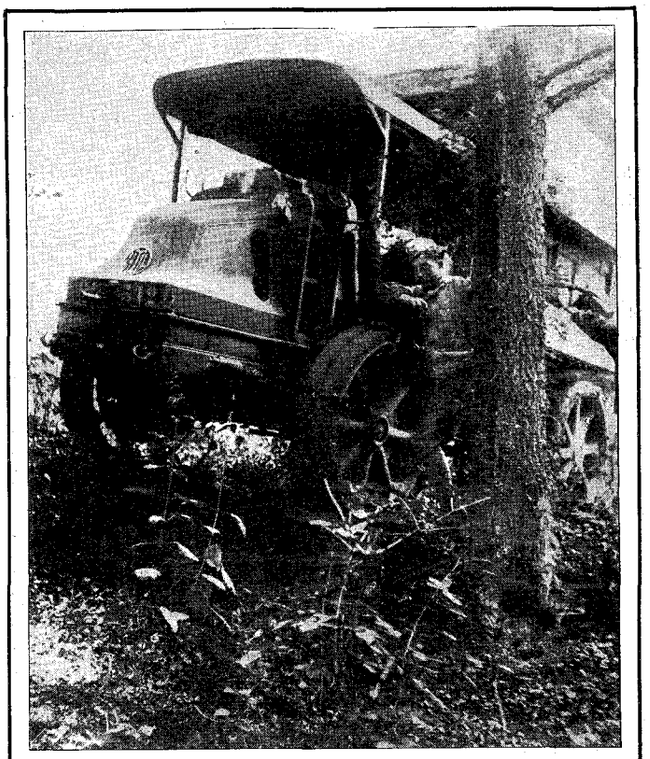
UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

The sort of thing the army chauffeur must meet—and go through.

will always be retained for certain classes of artillery work, notably for the haulage of the lighter guns, but for the heavier work he appears to have become a back number. Writes Mr. Bradley, who is the special representative of his paper on the French and English front:

"Expert opinion tends toward the belief that the final type will be the four-wheel-drive tractor similar to the Panhard, Latil, and Renault. Owing to its lower pressure per unit of area the caterpillar can travel over soft ground inaccessible to the four-wheel driver, but this advantage is offset by its destructiveness of made-road surfaces, and officers who have had charge of both types for hauling artillery boast that with their four-wheel drivers they can do anything possible with a caterpillar. . . . . .

"All the four-wheel drivers mentioned above drive and steer



A MOTOR-TRACTOR MAKING ITS OWN ROAD.

A tractor at the French front crossing where no road exists.

at both ends. For a given wheel-base they have a turning radius considerably smaller than that of any rear-drive truck. There are, however, disadvantages in steering at both ends, for it sometimes happens that on very difficult hills the front wheels will get in one track and the rear wheels in another, making it a very difficult matter to move the vehicle. Such a condition only arises with the combination of a very steep hill, rough surface, and no width to turn. Because of this, one firm has produced a four-wheel driver, steering at the front only.

"An interesting feature in connection with the four-wheel-drive tractor development is the training of crews to handle these vehicles. Quite independently of its truck and touring-car schools, the French Army has a special organization for the training of subofficers and men in the driving and handling of tractors attached to heavy batteries. While it is comparatively easy to train men to handle ordinary trucks on made roads, and not exceptionally difficult to transform an intelligent soldier into a first-class chauffeur, it is a somewhat elaborate process to produce men capable of getting the best results out of tractors.

"It is the conviction of the officers in charge of this school that a four-wheel-drive tractor can go anywhere, providing the surface is sufficiently resistant to carry the weight of the vehicle. But to pass through a forest, to climb over clumps of trees, to get up a 30-per-cent. gradient of natural earth, to slide a gun down a 60-degree embankment and haul it out again call for considerably more experience than the turning of a steering-wheel and the moving of a couple of levers. . . . . .

"The driving instruction is of an intensely practical nature. In the neighborhood of the school is a large amount of very hilly forest-land with a clayey soil difficult to operate on after rain. The tractors distribute themselves in this forest, each vehicle having a dozen pupils aboard and being in command of a couple of subofficers. The superior officers move about from group to group, supervising the general work"

Numerous specific instances are given by Mr. Bradley showing the nature of the difficulties that may be overcome by intelligent driving of the tractors. These are also well shown by the illustrations, some of which are reproduced here.

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LETTERS · AND · ART

THE BIRTH OF OUR POPULAR SONGS

THE BOWERY, it seems, is the nursery of our popular songs. Even Stephen Foster, whose name is immortalized in "The Old Folks at Home," "Massa's in de Cole, Cole Ground," "Darling Nellie Gray," and "My Old Kentucky Home," got his inspiration among the old Bowery haunts, and Howard and Charles Graham often wandered in the old Bowery, says Mr. E. M. Wickes, "while humming to themselves the initial strains of such songs as 'My Dad's the Engineer,' 'A Picture That is Turned Toward the Wall,' and 'Two Little Girls in Blue.'" Their successors, such as Irving Berlin, Harry Von Tilzer, Gus Edwards, and L. Wolfe Gilbert, all started there or thereabouts, too, and now impress many of us besides Mr. Wickes by the large fortunes they are making. It is a golden haze that Mr. Wickes, writing in the October *American Magazine*, bathes them in. Such songs as "Alexander's Ragtime Band," "Good-by, Little Girl, Good-by," and "Waiting for the *Robert E. Lee*" are with us now for everybody to judge, so Mr. Wickes says little about their esthetic merits. They must await a sterner judge like, perhaps, Mr. William Archer, who deals in a recent *Fortnightly Review* (London) article with the analogous English product and declares that "the whole music-hall movement has produced not one—literally not one—piece of verse that can rank as poetry of the humblest type, or even as a really clever bit of comic riming." More than that, he says, "the English music-hall is the home of vulgarity and inanity; that the audiences, as a rule, would enjoy much better stuff than they are given; and that the music-hall seems to have killed a genuine vein of lyric faculty in the English people." If the case is as bad with us as he puts it in England, in saying that "the music-hall has produced not one single lyric which has any chance of living in the national memory," then we are spending our thousands in vain, unless it be proved that the popular song-writer's vocation is to minister to his own day and age, and leave his successors to take care of posterity. But "as a means of bringing fame, prominence, glory, or whatever you wish to call it," says Mr. Wickes, "the popular song is a wonder and in a class all its own." Take the case of Irving Berlin:

"'Alexander's Ragtime Band' was turned into French and German: France, that is, the music-dealers, ordered 200,000 copies; Germany, 200,000; Australia, 200,000; and London, 800,000. And Irving Berlin, the author, is as well known on the other side as some of the foreign musical celebrities. For a full season he kept the hearts and the feet of several million foreigners dancing to his syncopated melody."

When the fickle public tired of the old "coon" songs and demanded something new in the way of ragtime, we are told, "the Bowery called on Irving Berlin to supply the novelty." And Berlin belongs to the Jewish race. We read of him:

"For years Berlin had been camping in the concert-halls in Chatham Square, gradually assimilating the jingling melodies and philosophy he found there. Time and again he tramped up the Bowery with empty pockets while on his way to the publishers, only to be laughed at for his pains and songs. . . . . .

"Berlin was always hunting for novelty, but he failed to discover any until he saw the Hayes-Dorando race at Madison Square Garden. The antics of the barbers, bootblacks, and Italian fruit-venders who had placed their hopes and spare cash on Dorando so imprest Berlin that he journeyed back to Chatham Square and wrote a rimed story about them. The next morning he offered the lyric to a publisher, and, according to a report common along Broadway, the publisher said:

"'It looks like a good idea. Now go home and write a melody for it.'

"'But I don't know anything about writing melodies.'

"'It's easy,' the publisher smiled. 'Just sit down at a piano and pick out one—something catchy.'

"Berlin drew a long sigh and turned away. However, he followed the publisher's advice, and on the following morning he gave the publisher quite a surprize by turning up with a melody. For the song he received twenty-five dollars and a real start after years of discouragement and hardships. Since then he has written hit after hit, as well as a couple of ragtime musical comedies. He rides in his own automobile, has a private secretary, is the head of one of the largest music firms in the world, and is the same modest, unassuming fellow that he was when a dollar looked big to him. His income probably exceeds fifty thousand dollars a year.

"Berlin knows little or nothing about the high-brow points on music. Melodies just bubble out of his system. He has an ear for harmony, and can recognize a catchy strain the second he hears one. On one occasion he told the writer that he feared to study music, as he had an idea that the knowledge of music-construction and its laws would have a tendency to kill his originality and spontaneity. Practically everything comes to him in a flash, and if it appeals to him he does not stop to analyze a melody for possible violations."

L. Wolfe Gilbert, author of "Waiting for the *Robert E. Lee*," comes just after Irving Berlin in point of time with his first success. In the beginning he plodded "up and down the Bowery trying to induce third-rate comedians to buy six parodies for a dollar." He had drifted from Philadelphia when a boy, "and had secured his musical training and conception of popular songs under the garish lights of the Bowery concert-halls."—

"After scores of hard knocks Gilbert persuaded a firm, composed of colored men, to accept an Irish song, but as the concern went out of business shortly after that he received nothing for his trouble. A few months later he discovered the idea for 'Mammy's Shufflin' Dance,' and placed it with W. Rossiter.

"Gilbert is another follower of the simple story and simple melody, and contends that anything that appeals to the emotions of the masses is good song material. During one of his trips to the South he was so imprest by the enjoyment that hundreds of negroes obtained from dancing and singing while they awaited the arrival of a steamboat that he wrote a song about it on his return, calling it 'Waiting for the *Robert E. Lee*,' and collected $15,000 in royalties for an hour's work. To-day Gilbert enjoys an annual income of $16,000."

The story of how a song gets over is told in this instance:

"Last year, when everybody was talking patriotism and preparedness, the Bowery pushed another of its pupils to the front in Archie Gottler, the composer of 'America, I Love You,' which has just cleared the million-mark in sales. Gottler is still in his teens. His parents were born in Russia, and he received his musical training and conception of melody and natural harmony down in Chinatown.

"Like many of his predecessors he saw lean days and had a time of it getting a start. When he wrote 'America, I Love You,' every one of the musical seers told him that it would never hit the public. 'The melody is too strange and the range too wide' was the consensus of opinions. Gottler and his partner, Edgar Leslie, finally accepted the verdict and destroyed the manuscript.

"One day Gottler met Anna Chandler at the Brighton Beach Theater. She was sorely in need of a strong song to close her act.

"'I'd even use a patriotic song if it had a punch,' she said. 'Can't you get me one?'

"In a joking mood Gottler sang and played 'America, I Love You,' and as he struck the last note, she exclaimed:

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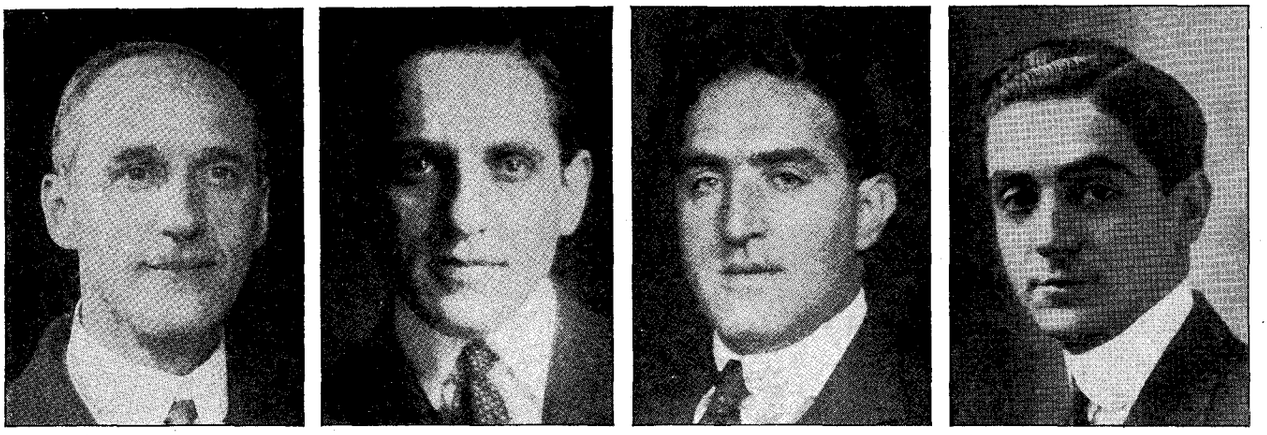

Photographs by Paul Thompson.

HARRY VON TILZER. GUS EDWARDS L. WOLFE GILBERT. IRVING BERLIN.

THEY MAKE SONGS FOR US AND FORTUNES FOR THEMSELVES.

Cradled in the Bowery, they hit the popular fancy with "Alexander's Ragtime Band," "Waiting for the *Robert E. Lee*," "I Sent My Wife to the Thousand Isles," "Good-by, Little Girl, Good-by," as well as many others of the same kind.

"'*It's just what I want!* That's a hit! I'd be a riot with it. Who's got it?'

"Gottler thought otherwise, but told her that if she wished to use it he would have an orchestration made for her, which he did. And, sure enough, two nights later she set her audience wild with the song. Then Eva Tanguay heard of it, and immediately had Gottler visit her home to teach her the song. After that the publishers to whom Gottler was under contract changed their minds, for Tanguay was a hit with the song from the start. No sooner had Eva used the number than the rank and file of comedians, as well as many head-liners, clamored for the song, and there was nothing to do but go after the number. At this writing the despised song has paid Gottler about $5,000 in royalty. In addition to 'America, I Love You,' he has turned out 'I'm Glad My Wife's in Europe,' 'The Letter that Never Reached Home,' and several others, all big money-makers."

A DARING LIBRARY INNOVATION

THERE HAVE BEEN PUBLIC LIBRARIES whose mission in the community has seemed to be to prevent a reader's access to the books. The use of books was never permitted outside their building, and even inside only under the proper guaranties. To fling the doors wide open with no guaranties at all will seem at least a startling novelty to all devotees of the science of the public library. But complete success without any losses is reported by a Southwestern community where this plan has been tried. Of course the *raison d'être* of a public library is to get the public to read, and this has been accomplished in the small city of Hobart, Oklahoma, by fearlessly cutting the red tape. Mr. R. C. Blackmer, of that city, tells in *The World's Work* (October) how it was done:

"We have a town of four thousand population, a Carnegie library costing $10,000 and in operation five years, with more than four thousand volumes of our own, 2,400 registered borrowers' cards, of which approximately 2,300 are in active use. We lent out last year more than 23,000 volumes, and it is estimated that an equal amount of reading was done at the library of books, daily papers, and magazines, but chiefly reference-work by pupils of the high school and grades.

"The first year our library was open daily, but did no business for want of proper books and proper methods for getting them out. The city council that year levied the agreed tax of $1,000 for library purposes, but the next year passed up the library, as there was nothing to indicate real benefit to the community and times were hard. The next year times were even harder, and yet the council gladly gave us $1,200 for library purposes. The following year (last year) the council made an economical estimate of the other needs of the city and gave us what was left, $1,500. This year the council, by unanimous vote, gave us all we asked—$1,900—and divided what was left among the other departments.

"The method by which this strong public sentiment has been brought about is the simple and fundamental rule of all merchandising: first, fill your shelves with goods the people want and for which they will return; secondly, bring in customers and get your goods out.

"The first thing was to determine what class of trade to cater to. Clearly, the most promising classes in our town and in any ordinary community are children and young people. Accordingly, we sought out the books most attractive to this class of customers.

"Our next problem was to get the children and young people to read the books. To this end our librarian and members of the board visited each room of our public schools, displayed books with attractive bindings, told of the enjoyment and benefit to be had from reading the books, and invited all to come and borrow. We gave each pupil a blank application for a borrower's card and told them to get the signatures of guarantors to the application, which is the rule enforced to-day. . . . Many of such applicants never returned. Some neglected to get the signers and others were reluctant to ask for signers. Many considered it too much red tape and made no effort. The parents of some children would not permit them to ask for guarantors."

Here was a situation where yielding one of the strings of red tape would seem to jeopardize the security of the library's possessions. But the obstacle was courageously removed by doing away with the requirement of guarantors. The librarian was authorized and required to issue on the spot borrowers' cards to all. Then, as we read:

"Having removed this obstacle bodily, we went to the schools and handed out borrowers' cards ready for use (except numbering and registering) to every pupil. Of course, we were swamped with demands for books. Every child and youth in town demanded books. Every teacher and most parents seconded the demand. There was nothing left but to order books by the hundreds. Funds for books were provided and funds for books will be provided in every town and city where such a demand is aroused. Our board and librarian believe we could accomplish the same result in any town.

"Later we sent borrowers' cards ready for use to a long list of taxpayers, business men, laborers, etc., etc., without waiting for them to call at the library. Such cards were not numbered and registered until presented for the purpose of borrowing.

"We find that people do not steal books and that close checking and attention to the return of books bring all of them back.

"We find that in our town, and we confidently believe the same will be found true in all small towns, if not in larger cities, the guarantor is unnecessary, provided the librarian and board check all delinquents closely, and it is no hardship to do so.

"As a result of our experience, we recommend that all communities having public libraries commence their service first with the children of the public schools, providing as few or as many books of merit for children as funds will warrant, then cut out all red tape and hand each child in the community a borrower's card with a personal invitation to come and get books."

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FRENCH AND BELGIAN ART LOSSES

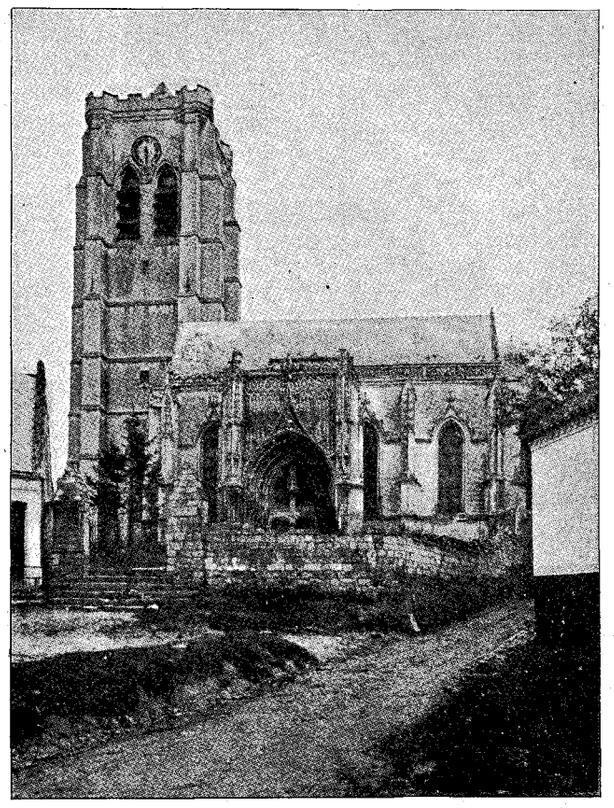
THE FIRST REPORTS of German art-destruction in Belgium and northern France were fortunately much exaggerated, so we learn from two articles in *Les Arts* (Paris). This magazine has resumed its publication after being suspended for nearly two years, and offers its readers the first authentic statement from a French source of the art losses undergone by France and Belgium. Speaking for France, Mr. Paul Léon, chief of the architectural section of the French Ministry of Fine Arts, divides the assaults upon the monuments of art into three phases: those of the enemy invasion; his retreat; and finally, his frontal attacks. The offensive, as all readers know, had to strike quick and hard. In order to annihilate France at one blow, "not only her armies but also her material and moral resistance had to be destroyed." We read:

"The pillage of Senlis and Gerbévillers were the logical consequences of this policy. Fortunately, the very rapidity of the German advance attenuated its effects. Every step nearer to Paris was a step nearer to final triumph. One had, therefore, no time to extend the circle of ruin.

"Before going further, we wish to caution against the official reports of the German Government. Professor Clemen, whom they dispatched as art-inspector to the invaded departments, quite naturally minimizes the damages. He admits the destruction of the Church of St. Maurice and the *Grand' Garde* of Lille, the disastrous effect of their mitrailleuses upon the sacred walls of the Church of Hattonchâtel. Losers being always in the wrong, the German art-connoisseur, with the serious mien of a *Herr Archivdirektor*, reports that, in order to protect them against the French guns, the masterpieces of Ligier Richier, 'The Virgin' of Étain, 'The Calvary' of Hattonchâtel, and 'The Sepulture' of St. Mihiel had to be transferred to Metz!

"However this may be, let us be fair and just by admitting that for the present at least the most famous French art monuments, being in the hands of the enemy, are safe. The Cathedral of Noyon, the Church of Mouzon, the chapels of Avioth have not been touched, and the German press speak with pride and enthusiasm of the sacred concerts which are being given in the Cathedral of Laon.

"We are, however, still trembling for the future. We remember how during the occupation of Reims, an officer, Count Vitztum, professor of the history of art at the University of Kiel, explained in a lecture delivered at the Cathedral the beauties of the famous church. A few days later, the lecturer and his audience, from the heights of Nogent l'Abbesse, pointed their guns on the historical towers.



BEFORE NINETEEN FOURTEEN.

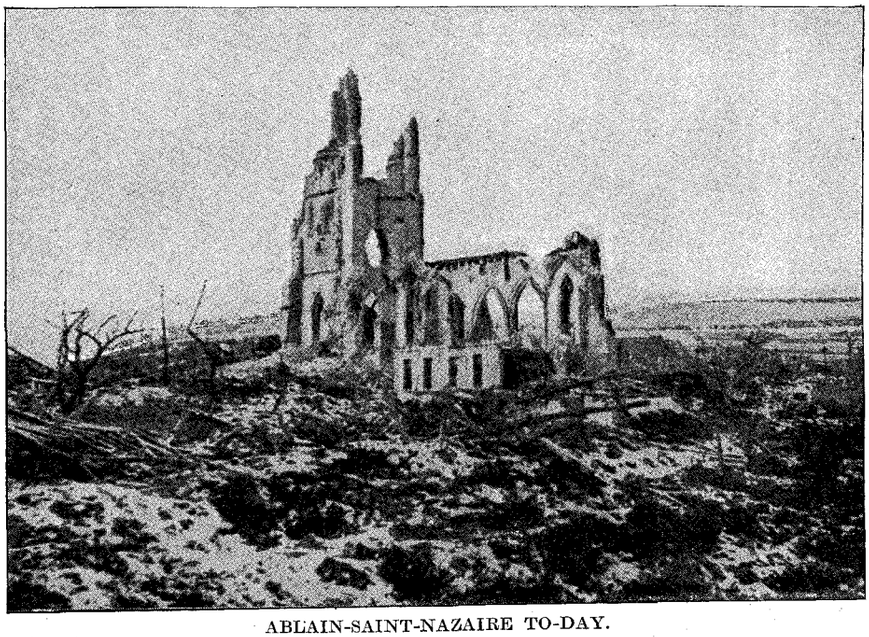
Ablain-Saint-Nazaire was distinguished among the many fine churches of France for its portals and its tower.

"So much for the invasion. When Kluck and his colleagues were thrown back from the Marne on the Aisne, in September, 1914, scores of towns and villages were utterly destroyed, but, happily, no art monuments fell as victims. The same situation prevails in the reconquered parts of Alsace.

"The aerial raids did some harm. Thus, a *Zeppelin* bomb went through the roof of the Notre Dame Church in Calais; in Dunkirk, an *obus* destroyed six triforia of the St. Eloi Church. Nancy escaped with a few broken windows in the Chapelle-Ronde. The Cathedral of Amiens is intact. With the exception of very slight damages to Notre Dame, the Parisian art monuments have so far not been touched at all.

"Less kind was the fate of the cities which had to undergo direct bombardment. We have spoken already of the Cathedral of Reims, which, altho irretrievably hurt in its decoration, fortunately suffered no structural impairment. The Cathedral of Soissons, alas! got its share during the bombardment of February, 1915: an enormous breach laid the nave open to the inclemencies of the weather. At Arras, the bombardment of October, 1914, brought down the belfry of the cathedral; the conflagration devouring the beautiful palace of Saint Vaast occurred in July, 1915.

"Quite naturally, the church-towers, as possible observatories of the opponent, are hit first and hardest. In this regard, our poor village churches offer a sad spectacle indeed. Simple brick and stone can be replaced, but when celebrated towers, such as those of Vailly, Tilloloy, and Tracy-le-Val, fall to the ground, that hurts the artist's heart. Both artist and archeologist mourn such losses as the famous Church of



ABLAIN-SAINT-NAZAIRE TO-DAY.

"All that remains of the historic and architectonic landmark is a blackened skeleton."

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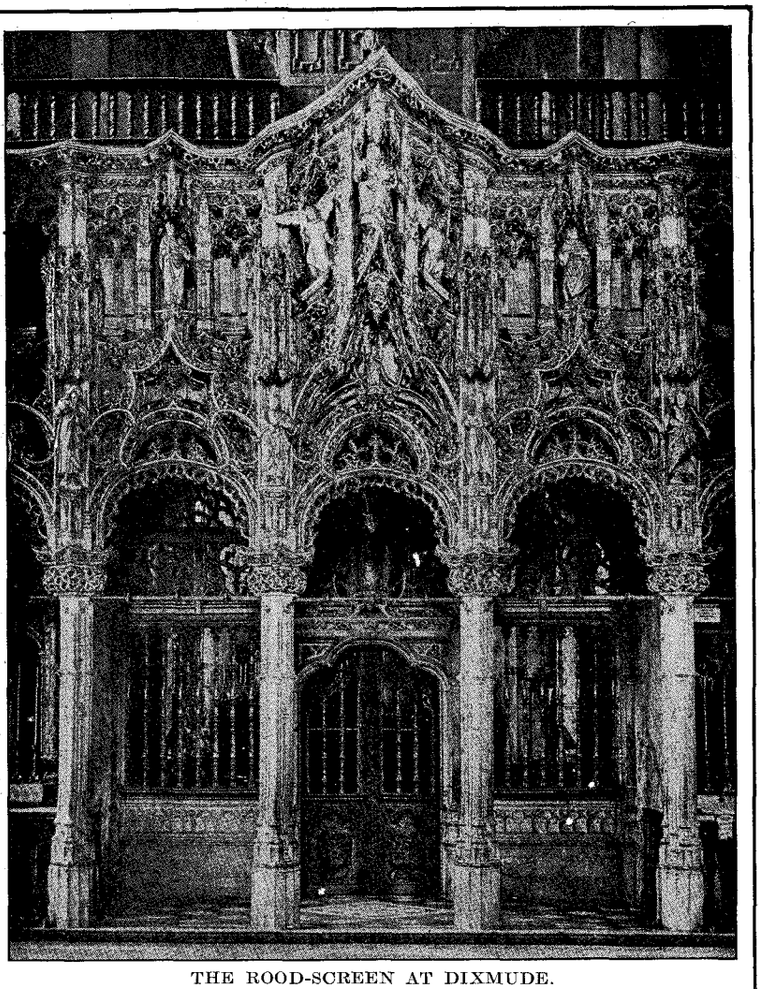
Ablain-Saint-Nazaire, built by the lord of Carency at the beginning of the sixteenth century. It was distinguished by its portals and towers, constructed in the style of Abbeville and de Rue. All that remains of the historical and architectonic landmark is a blackened structural skeleton. Of many churches no traces at all were left—just a heap of stones and wood. The most melancholic freak which must have struck the vandals themselves is a great statue of Christ which, freed of its surroundings, dominates the sacrilegious chaos in the church of Marquivillers in the Somme Department. Beside the churches, the old castles and palaces were the main sufferers. We mention only the irreparable losses of Plessis de Roye and Le Vergeur at Reims."

The writer concludes his inventory with an interesting discussion of a question dividing even now the art circles in France: Ought the ruins be left in their present state as eloquent reminders of the world-war, or should the restorer's hand impart new life to the sacred monuments of the past? Deputy Bréton and a number of his colleagues in the French Parliament drew up a special law for the preservation of historic monuments. "We have too quickly forgotten 1870, and this forgetfulness was one of the causes of the disaster of which we are the victims now."



THE ROOD-SCREEN AT DIXMUDE.

On German testimony this masterpiece of Jean Bertet is lost to the world.

Mr. P. Buschmann, a well-known Belgian artist, starts his inventory in the same number of *Les Arts*. Of Ypres, nothing remains but a few fragments of the Cathedral choir-stalls, which were hurried to Paris and remain as isolated souvenirs of the awful wreck. Passing to Dixmude, which suffered almost as much, he writes:

"The parish church of St. Nicholas, which possest one of the most elaborate examples of decorated Gothic, the celebrated rood-loft, is now, according to the testimony of the Germans themselves, a mere heap of rubbish. Somewhere, in a little-known work, this masterpiece is wrongly attributed to Taillebert, but Mr. James Weale has published documents which prove that it is the work of Jean Bertet, a stone-mason, of Dixmude, and that it was executed between 1536 and 1543, while Taillebert flourished toward the end of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth century. However, he did have a hand in it, for he replaced in the niches the original statuettes which were destroyed by the iconoclasts in 1566. Without doubt it is this circumstance, joined to the fame of Taillebert, which relegated to oblivion the name of the real sculptor of the rood-loft."

With the loss of the Dixmude church goes also the masterpiece in painting by Jordaens, "The Adoration of the Magi," and this destruction is another irreparable artistic calamity. The fate of a large Van Dyck, "Christ on the Cross," which hung in the Church of Notre Dame at Termonde, is still in doubt. While the little town of Lierre, near Antwerp, is nearly ruined, the historical church of St Gommaire is fortunately still intact.

DENYING HONORS TO WHISTLER

IN SPITE OF ALL THE HONORS heaped upon Whistler living, and the celebrations of his memory after death, his own city hesitates to add to them. Lowell, Mass., can not quite forget that "Jimmie" often denied being born there and liked instead to make people believe that Russia was thus favored. A new parkway, projected by the town-planning commissioners of the Spindle City, is looking for a name, and a proposal arises to name it "Whistler Parkway." Mr. F. Ogden Cornish, in the Boston *Transcript*, conjures a vision of "the sardonic spirit of Little Butterfly looking down from above (or up from beneath)" and "indulging his enigmatic smile." It is not forgotten that "to an officious American who once thought to scrape acquaintance through the accident of their both having been born in the same town, Whistler curtly 'refused to be born in Lowell.'" If Jimmie preferred to be born either in Baltimore or St. Petersburg, in spite of the record of his baptism in the registry of St. Anne's Church in Lowell, there are those who are willing to release him from the honor of being a son of Massachusetts. Judge Samuel P. Hadley is likely one of these, for he opposes the new name in this manner:

"I sincerely hope that the city council will not consider Mr. Whistler in connection with a name for the new parkway, for the principal reason that Whistler repudiated the place of his birth and claimed Russia as his country. He was accustomed to speak disrespectfully of America and American institutions, and he always maintained that his birthplace was *not* America but Russia. This was untrue—in the vernacular, it was a lie. He may have been a man of genius, but he was not a great painter. His etchings are his best work, but Hornby of to-day is not his inferior in such artistry, in my opinion. There is much doubt as to whether the future will hold Mr. Whistler to have been a great artist. In England his fame is not regarded highly. He was a strange, grotesque person, a great egotist, always in a quarrel with somebody. An idea of the man's disposition may be gained by the knowledge that he once published a work on 'The Gentle Art of Making Enemies,' which suggests something else of the present time—'The Savage Art of Making Enemies,' in the German tongue. But I do not wish you to ignore him exclusively on account of his peculiarities and his selfishness, but rather I ask that you consider the claims of James B. Francis to recognition."

The man who disputes honor with Whistler was an eminent engineer. "No fantastic Little Butterfly," says Mr. Cornish, "but a good-tempered busy bee was this young Welshman whom the elder Whistler trained in the meritorious art of laying good stonework."

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

OPPOSITE GERMAN VIEWS OF ATROCITIES

AGAIN the German pastors are declared taking a hand in the propagation of the doctrine of "frightfulness." This time the allegation is based upon a pamphlet by the Rev. Theodore Kafton, General Superintendent of the Prussian Protestant Church. The New York *Times*, at least, gives credence to the verity of this pastor's participation, for, tho not declaring that the pamphlet in question has come under their eyes, yet words from it such as these are quoted, showing how the pastor defines the attitude of Christians toward "the present military situation." "That the English people have thus to feel the war in their own persons is a historical necessity," he says. "May hundreds more *Zeppelins* devastate England!" In comment upon his words the press organ of his Church is quoted as saying they are "the interpretation of our inmost thoughts." The Berlin organ of the Prussian Roman Catholics is also quoted as asserting that there is "nothing in this legitimate and justified means of attack that Christianity can condemn." *The Times* goes on:

"These clergymen, instead of defending the *Zeppelin* murders, would do better to pray that their rulers may be led to end this barbarous kind of warfare. That duty not only their own holy calling imposes on them, but their love and pride in the good name of the Fatherland. The slaughter by *Zeppelins* of women and children and other civilians is terribly injurious to the German cause.

"It is not possible to believe that German clergymen, whatever they may say for publication, really believe that the killing of innocent non-combatants is defensible. Nor is it possible to believe that they speak for the large body of public opinion in Germany. A better and truer light on the real views entertained by Germans of these atrocities is furnished in the protest forwarded to the German Foreign Office by the Faculty of the German High School at Aleppo, in Turkey. The signers of this protest ask how Germany can escape responsibility for the atrocities committed in Armenia by her Turkish allies, and they express regret that condonation of these crimes by German military officials has placed a 'terrible stain on Germany's honor' which will always remain 'among the generations to come.'

"There is hardly room to doubt which of these two sets of views really represents enlightened opinion in Germany."

The statement of the protest referred to above is printed by *The Times* from a copy that fell into the hands of the British Government. It was said to have been found in a letter written by Dr. Edward Graetner, one of the signers, from Basel, Switzerland, on July 7, to a distinguished German theologian in a neutral country. The protest reads:

"ALEPPO, October 8, 1915.

"We humbly beg to report the following to the Foreign Office:

"We feel it our duty to call the attention of the Foreign Office to the fact that our school-work, the formation of a basis of civilization and the instilling of respect in the natives, will be henceforward impossible if the German Government is not in a position to put an end to the brutalities inflicted here on the exiled wives and children of murdered Armenians.

"In face of the horrible scenes which take place daily near our school-buildings before our very eyes, our school-work has sunk to a level which is an insult to all human sentiments. How can we masters possibly read the stories of 'Snowwhite and the Seven Dwarfs,' with our Armenian children; how can we bring ourselves to decline and conjugate, when in the courtyards opposite and next to our school-buildings death is reaping a harvest among the starving compatriots of our pupils?

"Girls, boys, and women, all practically naked, lie on the ground breathing their last sighs amid the dying and among the coffins put out ready for them.

"Forty to fifty people, reduced to skeletons, are all that is left of the 2,000 to 3,000 healthy peasant women driven down here from Upper Armenia. The good-looking ones are decimated by the vice of their jailers, while the ugly ones are victimized by beatings, hunger, and thirst. Even those lying at the water's edge are not allowed to drink. Europeans are prohibited from distributing bread among them. More than a hundred corpses are taken out daily from Aleppo.

"All this is taking place before the eyes of highly placed Turkish officials. Forty to fifty people reduced to skeletons are lying heaped up in a yard near our school. They are practically insane, and have forgotten how to eat. If one offers them bread they push it indifferently aside. They utter low groans and await death.

"*Ta-â-lim el alman* (the cult of the Germans) is responsible for this, the natives declare.

"It will always remain a terrible stain on Germany's honor among the generations to come.

"The more educated inhabitants of Aleppo maintain that the Germans do not really approve of these outrages. Perhaps the German people, too, are ignorant of these events. How would it be possible otherwise for the usually truth-loving German press to report the humane treatment of Armenians accused of high treason? But it may be that the German Government's hands are tied by reason of certain contracts. No—when it is a question of thousands of helpless women and children who are being driven to certain death by starvation, the words '*opportun*' and '*Kompetenzvertäge*' can no longer have any meaning. Every cultured human being is competent to intervene, and it is, in fact, his sacred duty to do so. Our esteem among the generations to come is at stake. The more refined Turks and Arabs shake their heads sorrowfully when they see brutal soldiers bringing convoys through the town of women far advanced in pregnancy, whom they beat with cudgels, these poor wretches being hardly able to drag themselves along.

"There are, moreover, dreadful hecatombs of human beings, as shown in the enclosed decree of Djemal Pasha.

"This is a proof that in certain places the light is feared, but people have not yet the will to put an end to these scenes, which are degrading to mankind.

"We know that the Foreign Office has already received descriptions of the local condition of affairs from other sources. Since, however, the procedure of deportation has in no way been ameliorated, we feel it more than ever our duty to submit this report for your perusal.

"Above all, we realize to the full the danger with which German prestige is here threatened.

"DIRECTOR HUBER,
"DR. NIEPAGE,
"DR. GRAETNER,
"M. SPIELER."

Dr. Graetner's letter fills out the information contained above; for, he says, "this time the question was not one of the traditional massacres, but nothing more nor less than the complete extermination of the Armenians in Turkey." Further:

"This fact Talaat Bey's Turkish officials cynically admitted with some embarrassment to the German Consul. The Government first made out that they only wanted to clear the war-zone and to assign new dwellings to the emigrants.

"They begin by enticing the most warlike of the mountaineers out of their rocky fastnesses. This they did with the help of the securities of the Turkish Empire, of the heads of their own churches, of the American missionaries, and of one German Consul. Thereupon, began expulsions from everywhere, even from districts to which the war will never be carried. How these were effected is shown from the fact that out of the 18,000 people driven out of Charput and Sivas only 350 reached Aleppo, and only eleven out of the 1,900 from Erzerum. Once at Aleppo, the poorest of these were by no means at the end of their troubles. Those who did not die here (the cemeteries are full) were driven by night to the Syrian steppes, toward the Zor on the Euphrates.

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Here a very small percentage drag out their existence, threatened by starvation.

"I state this as an eye-witness. I was there in October of last year and saw with my own eyes several Armenian corpses floating in the Euphrates or lying about the steppes.

"The Germans, with a number of laudable exceptions, witness these things quite unperturbed, holding out the following excuse:

"'We just need the Turks, you see!'

"I know for a fact, moreover, that an employee of the German Cotton Association and one on the Bagdad Railway were forbidden to help the Armenians. German officers have also raised a complaint against their Consul for his sympathy with the Armenians, and a German teacher, altho most capable, was not appointed to a school of the Turco-German Association on account of his having an Armenian wife. They are afraid that the Turks might take offense at this. The Turks are less considerate.

"'The question is one of a Turkish internal affair; we must not mix ourselves up in it!' This is what one constantly hears people say. Once it was a question, however, of persuading the Armenians to yield, they did mix themselves up in it!

"The Armenians of Urfa, seeing the fate which had befallen their compatriots from other districts, refused to leave their city and offered resistance. Thereupon, no less a person than Count von Wolfskehl ordered the town to be bombarded, and after the surrender of 1,000 Armenian men he had not the power to prevent their being massacred."

A STUDY IN RURAL RELIGION

RURAL RELIGION, or the absence of it, is startlingly shown up, thinks *The Living Church* (Milwaukee), by a survey recently conducted in Madison County, New York. This county is in the center of New York State, with Oneida as its largest town. The population, for the most part, is distributed through small towns and villages, with the rural sections maintaining a good standing of prosperity. "It is a typical New York county, with a sturdy native population, with many well-to-do farmers of American stock, a comparatively small foreign element, and these mostly in the manufacturing plants of the larger towns and in some of the farm-lands of the remoter rural parts." The county's population is 43,000, and of this number 4,600 are claimed by the Catholic Church. Over 38,400, then, are Protestants or non-Catholics, few of whom are members of the Episcopal Church, whose journal is here considering the situation. In its seven parishes and missions there are 802 communicants among its total of 1,400 legitimately belonging to it. Some curious facts are reported of the people of this section:

"Of the other 37,000, about 9,000 reported that they had no religious preferences whatever and were absolutely unattached to any Church and uninterested in any religious organization. That is, 21 per cent. of the population of a county in the very center of the Empire State are practical pagans. The figures in reality are even larger, for of those who gave religious preferences many have a connection merely nominal.

"The census was undertaken by Protestant organizations, and there are no complete statistics of baptism, etc.; but a similar canvass (more complete from this point of view), made by our own Church people in several townships of another county of the State, showed that in 225 families visited there were 330 persons under sixteen years of age, of whom 203 certainly, and 225 probably, were unbaptized. This does not include unbaptized adults.

"There is one valley in Madison County, seven miles long by one to two and a half wide, inhabited by a prosperous population, who for twenty years did not number a single attached Christian believer. Not far from the village of Hamilton (the seat of Colgate University) there were found people living without regard to the marriage relation and so ignorant of the Christian religion that after a funeral recently one man, in all seriousness and in no spirit of bravado, asked the preacher 'who this Christ was' of whom he had been speaking. In one of the schools a class was asked last April why Easter was kept, and the only answer forthcoming was that it was Grant's birthday. The children all showed in their faces a blank ignorance.

"The other side of the situation is the encouraging fact that wherever an effort has been made to bring the rural districts into touch with Church life there have been a ready response and results encouraging beyond all hope."

Some instances that support this belief are given, notably the work of the Rev. J. A. Springsted, general missionary in Chenango County. Mr. Springsted is said to have been so imprest with the need of the rural districts that he studied for orders with the purpose of devoting his energies to it. We read:

"Mr. Springsted's work (made possible through generous legacies left to the Van Wagonen fund) is general county work. What is needed, apparently, is more pastoral service in the immediate vicinity, by the local clergy. Madison county furnishes the first instance of a serious effort in this direction in a splendid work begun three years ago under the direction of the pastor of the Presbyterian congregation at Cazenovia. A pamphlet recently issued by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, entitled 'The Village Church and the Open Country,' describes this work and is well worth reading for suggestions as to country religious service. It emphasizes what is the crying need of all such work—persistent pastoral calling. Dr. Parsons, the pastor of the Cazenovia church, has preaching stations at various places three and four miles from the village. He has organized Sunday-schools and congregations, with men on the committees to do all detail work, from opening the place of worship to providing an organ. There have been social gatherings, secular lectures, addresses by representatives of the State Experiment Station at Geneva and the Agricultural Department of Cornell, and a certain amount of informal work on social-service lines; but in the main the work is pastoral. As the people have learned that some one 'cares for their souls,' they have responded."

NEEDS OF FRENCH PROTESTANTS

CATHOLIC PRIESTS and Protestant pastors have alike left their parishes and are fighting side by side to bring victory to France. Within the war-zone the hand of destruction has fallen as heavily on Protestant Church property as on Catholic. So that the Protestant Churches, none too strong even in normal times, are reduced by the war to a degree of weakness, which, as *The United Presbyterian* (Pittsburg) remarks, "they may not have known since the days when they were harried by persecution. They need at once thousands of dollars to meet meager salaries and to provide humble places of worship in the room of those destroyed." So the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America has been collecting funds for these people, and is said to be sending about $5,000 each week for their relief. "The Protestant Church of France, with its old Huguenot parentage," says Secretary Charles S. MacFarland, of the Federal Council, "is of tremendous strategic importance at any time, but at this moment to let its strength wane would be a calamity." The *Union Nationale des Églises Reformées Evangeliques de France* has sent to the Council some interesting information which indicates to *The Episcopal Recorder* (Ref. Epis.) that "the old Huguenot spirit is still alive in France." As this Philadelphia weekly quotes the report:

"Of the 413 pastors of the Union Nationale, 157 have been called to military service during the year. The result is that many of the parishes have no pastors and many of the pastors are serving a large number of parishes. The same is true of the leading church-members, a large proportion of whom have been called to military service. All available superannuated pastors, evangelists, and theological students have been drafted to fill the pastoral vacancies. In other cases, laymen have undertaken to act as pastors. Some of the ministers are ministering to parishes a long distance apart, traveling from one to the other on bicycles and motor-cycles. The editors of religious papers, theological professors, and men of similar positions have also come in to fill these vacancies. In addition to their own work, some of the French pastors are regularly visiting camps of German prisoners. The wives of the pastors have given themselves to the work of pastoral visitation, the care of the sick and the old people. When no minister can be present they sometimes read their husbands' sermons to the people."

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REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

In deference to some hundreds of requests from subscribers in many parts of the country, we have decided to act as purchasing agents for any books reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST. *Orders for such books will hereafter be promptly filled on receipt of the purchase price, with the postage added, when required. Orders should be addrest to Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York City.*

THE EARL GRANVILLE OF NAPOLEON'S TIME

Leveson-Gower, Lord Granville (First Earl Granville). Private Correspondence, 1781 to 1821. Edited by his Daughter-in-law, Castalia, Countess Granville. In two volumes, with portraits and illustrations. Royal octavo. Pp. xxviii-510-597. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $10 net per set. Postage, 24 cents.

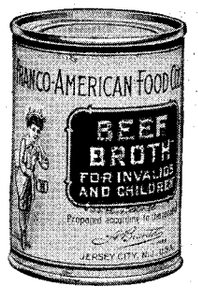
Encompassing one of the most interesting and dramatic periods of modern history, this correspondence, which centers round the personality of Lord Granville Leveson-Gower, throws penetrating light on the social and political worlds of the third and fourth Georges in England, and upon the Revolutionary and Napoleonic era in France. Born in 1773 of one of the most aristocratic houses of England, Lord Granville entered early upon a brilliant social and diplomatic career. In January, 1791, an ominous date, we find the young nobleman in Paris, entertained by his half-brother, Lord Gower, who had been appointed Ambassador to Louis XVI. in May of the previous year. The first rumblings of the Revolution had begun, as the introduction notes, "but society was still dancing and amusing itself in spite of the rising discontent." Lord Granville had finished his studies at Oxford, and his visit to Paris marked the first stage of the "grand tour" which in those days formed part of a young nobleman's education. Thence the young lord's itinerary included The Hague, Amsterdam, and Cologne to Frankfort, where he was present at the coronation of Francis II.; thence to Mayence and Coblenz, where Lord Granville found many of the friends he had made in Paris. The tour proceeded to Gotha, Dresden, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, where the young nobleman was received by the Empress Catherine II. His course then lay through Moscow, Warsaw, Krakow, Vienna, and Prague, and thence homeward to England. Future tousr included Italy, which was then a favorite resort for titled Englishmen of wealth.

At Naples, the center of a very gay society including many English, Lord Granville met the lady who exercised a great influence upon his life and career, and whose letters form the principal part of this correspondence. Henrietta Frances, Viscountess Duncannon and Countess of Bessborough, was a daughter of John, first Earl Spencer, and the younger sister of the famous Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire. Born in 1761, she belongs to the brilliant group of women of the eighteenth century who, in England and France, have left the stamp of their charming personality upon the literature of their period. She was thirty-two, twelve years older than Lord Granville when they first met, and became the mother of four children. She is described as "of a generous, affectionate, and emotional nature," her love for her sister, her children, and her friends being mentioned as her leading trait. She seems to have lived constantly in the midst of social amusements, "surrounded by some of the wittiest and cleverest men of the day" as the editor of the memoirs notes. The fragrance of a rare personality, rich in intellectual endowment and impregnated with womanly charm, is exhaled from these dusty writings now rescued from oblivion. "It is remarkable," writes the editor of the manuscripts, "how varied were the books she read, and how she found time for the voluminous and entertaining letters she wrote." Her learning and literary and linguistic attainments were indeed remarkable. In her letters she often copies out long extracts from some book, or gives quotations from memory, generally in Italian, as well as the news and gossip of the day. French seems to have been almost as familiar to her as her mother tongue, and she branches off into that language naturally in her descriptions.

Most of the famous personages of France and England of that period appear and reappear in Lady Bessborough's letters. The dominating figure of the time naturally receives due attention. Lord Granville's fair correspondent saw Napoleon at close range, and her estimate is singularly interesting. The following letter is dated January, 1803:

"Mr. Sturges and M. de Chauvelin came for us by half after ten to-day to take us to the Louvre to see the Parade. We got an excellent window, and the *coup d'œil* was magnificent and beautiful beyond measure, and what adds to the interest is knowing, that most of the men, like those in the *bataillon* of the incomparables, have distinguished themselves in some celebrated action, and that none can be admitted that have not served six campaigns and receiv'd a wound. Buonaparte rides and looks well on horseback. I could not, of course, remark his countenance much in that short time and from the distance of a window, but he seemed to me like his bust, and not unlike Sir F. Burdett. He rides on a fine old white horse of the late King's! (What is the line in Richard II. when he asks the groom if Roan Barbary look'd grandly under Bolingbroke? it haunted me all the time). One of the prettiest parts of the show were the Arabian horses led by mamelukes, one of them caparisoned entirely in gold, and eight or ten fine cushions with arms on them, all presents from the dey of Algiers. There can be no moment so favorable to see B. as in the parade. When you view that whole immense place of the Carrousel crowded with his troops after so many victories, himself surrounded with all the pomp and splendor of royalty, and half the nations of the world seeming to do homage to him, and reflect what he was a few years past, what the mere force of genius, valor, and successful ambition have rais'd him to, it is impossible not to look with some astonishment at a man who unites so many great and so many little qualities; but his glory fades the moment he passes his own troops. I can not tell you how much I was struck with the dead, *morne* silence with which he was receiv'd by the populace, not one acclamation, but an evident appearance of discontent."

Personages destined to be among the most famous in history figure freely in the



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letters. Sinister characters of the French Revolution are seen as fleeting figures in the correspondence and are shown not infrequently in new and striking lights. Here is a letter which Lord Granville, then resident in Paris, wrote to Lady Bessborough, under date of November, 1796:

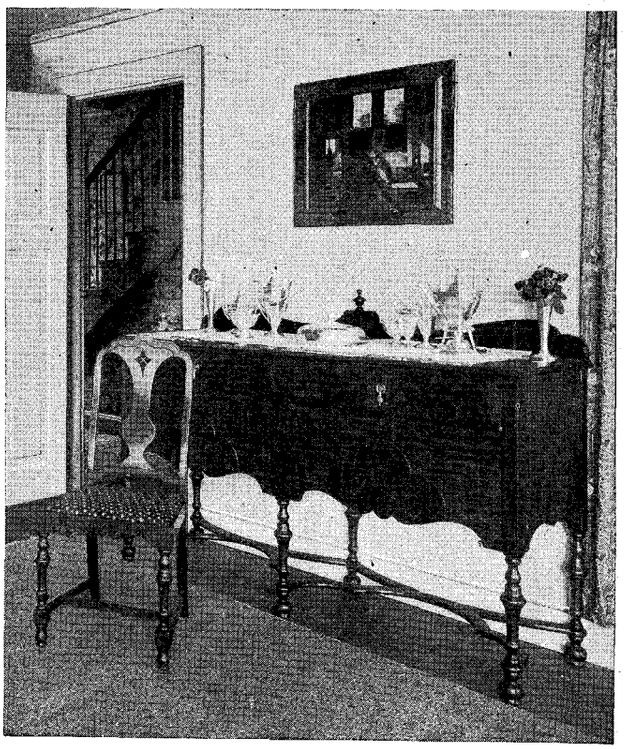
"We still continue to live in retirement; I have made but few acquaintances. The diplomatic corps are very dull, and the natives are afraid of being suspected by the Government if they associate with us. Some, indeed, of the ladies, have not shown that reserve. There is a little woman who was formerly considered as *mauvaise compagnie*, and whose attachments were not sanctioned by the rites of marriage, but who is now become the wife of a famous actor, called Talma, and at her house I have met some of the members of the Council; but her friends are chiefly Jacobinical, Louvet and Lodviska among the number. La Citoyenne Talma is the cleverest little woman I ever saw. Her beauty, if she ever had any, is entirely gone off. She knows innumerable anecdotes, having lived very intimately with the leaders of the Gironde party. I was amused with her account of Barrère, whom she mentioned as always going *au secours des plus forts*. I hope soon to become acquainted with Madame Tallien. She is certainly very handsome, and has some influence in the Government in consequence of Barras being in love with her; but he is not the only favored lover. Her humanity is so general that she now is unwilling that any man should pine away in an hopeless passion for her, as she was anxious to save those persons who, under Robespierre's reign, were destined for the guillotine. I was surprized to find that she has a thorough abhorrence of Tallien. Her first acquaintance with him was at Bordeaux, where, when he was sent as Proconsul by Robespierre, she interceded for some imprisoned friend. He was much struck with her manners and her beauty, and she heroically resolved to sacrifice herself to his wishes in order to spare the blood of many who were likely to be the victims of the then established tyranny; and it is said that over a thousand persons are indebted to her for the preservation of their lives."

Not the least attractive feature of these singularly interesting volumes is the series of beautiful portraits by Romney, Gainsborough, and other celebrated painters of the time.

RUSSIA'S THOUSAND YEARS

Howe, Sonia E. A Thousand Years of Russian History. With frontispiece in colors, 12 photogravure plates, numerous other illustrations and 8 maps. Octavo, pp. xvi–432. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.50 net. Postage, 16 cents.

Altho the wife of an English clergyman, and long a resident in England, the author of this interesting compendium of ten centuries of Russian history is a Russian by birth. Her book may be regarded as an expression of the new friendship for Russia which has taken firm root in England during the course of the war. The volume is dedicated to the Russia Society, of which Mrs. Howe is an active member and whose objects are, as stated in an official pamphlet, "To promote and maintain permanent and sympathetic understanding between the peoples of the British and Russian empires and to stimulate mutual study and appreciation of traits, languages, arts, literature, habits, and customs." It was in furtherance of this interesting design, which had the cooperation of many persons of social prominence in England, that the author



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put forward her book. The statement made in the preface as to widely prevalent ignorance in England concerning things Russian probably applies to this country as well. It is the author's conviction that if the outside world could arrive at something like an intimate understanding of Russia's history in its bearing upon civic and national life in the present, it would tend to allay much of the prejudice against her country which still exists in the outside world. Her book, therefore, while containing a fairly complete summary of the great events and personages of Russian history, lays special stress upon those portions of the story which have actual, present meaning. In this respect, as in others as vital, Mrs. Howe's volume deserves special mention.

Her aim, as stated, has been to give "general impressions of the various stages passed through by Russia in the course of her evolution, and to give sketches of the lives of those of her rulers who have stamped their era with the mark of their personality." In addition, she has given concise monographs on those countries which by annexation or conquest have become an integral part of the Empire. The violent political changes which are a salient feature of Russian history, and are so puzzling to the general reader, are well elucidated by the use of maps adapted to suit the text. They illustrate the gradual shifting of power from Kief to Vladimir, from Vladimir to Moscow, and from Moscow to Petrograd. They also make clear the story of Russia's territorial expansion in Europe. The illustrations, of high artistic value, give a more striking impression than could any text of the strong Byzantine bias of the Russian national genius. The result of a special gravure process, they have been selected by the author from the archeological treasures of Russian libraries and serve to give a graphic impression of the empire's historic and largely forgotten past.

MRS. O'SHAUGHNESSY IN MEXICO

O'Shaughnessy, Edith (Mrs. Nelson). A Diplomat's Wife in Mexico. Illustrated. Pp. 355. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1916. $2. Postage, 14 cents.

In spite of the stormy scenes and anxious days spent by Nelson O'Shaughnessy and his wife in Mexico City, between October 8, 1913, and April 23, 1914, one can not help envying a woman the privilege of seeing history in the making at such a critical period. Nor could such a book be printed more opportunely than at this dramatic moment when we have been startled by the call to arms and the possibility of a war which, according to the author, might have been avoided by a different policy in "*Watch*ington," when Huerta asked for recognition.

The letters are so comprehensive and so largely instructive that we can hardly believe that they were daily epistles to an absent mother without thought of subsequent publication, but every word is interesting, picturesquely graphic, and fair, giving a sympathetic account of the Mexican limitations in character and customs and betraying clearly the commercial jealousy and rivalry that have fomented the trouble. "The whole situation could be summed up in one word, 'oil,' for Mexico has much that the world covets."

Mrs. O'Shaughnessy is frank and fearless in her estimates of men. Huerta she calls a man of force and ability; Carranza

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as lacking these qualities, but possessing the convincing note by his venerable aspect and long white beard; and Villa as the exponent of every evil and vicious trait. The daily routine of the *chargé's* life and his nerve-racking problems make fascinating reading, and we are inclined, with the author, to deplore Mr. Lind's advocacy of raising the embargo on arms and ammunition as "the most disastrous chapter of Mexican life." We feel the "magnetic charm" of Mexico, but she insists that it would take the United States more than one hundred years to make it into a civilized country.

It is easy to imagine the uncertainty of the life portrayed in these letters—the misunderstandings and heartaches caused by the successive "letters and notes" to a people whom our ways do not fit. "It's like dressing sonny up in father's clothes."

At last came the recall—the O'Shaughnessys were obliged to leave Mexico City, and, in Huerta's private train, they found their way to Vera Cruz and lived through the stirring first days of the occupation there, experiencing courtesy and kindness from such men as Admiral Fletcher and General Funston. The author implies in the closing letters that it might have been different "if"—well, history will show where mistakes were made, but no one will make a mistake in reading every word of this book carefully and thoughtfully.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Bishop, Farnham. Our First War in Mexico. Pp. 218. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net. Postage, 10 cents.

"I have tried to give a fair account of the causes and events of our first war in Mexico," says the author of this book, closing his preface; and he adds as a final prayer, words that every patriot may echo —"God grant there may never be a second!" A small affair that one Mexican War seems in our perspective of to-day; it was small, indeed, compared with what the world sees now. "Most of its histories," according to Mr. Bishop, "can be divided into two classes. First come those written immediately after the conclusion of peace. The authors of these painted everything red, white, and blue, and chanted songs of glory. Then came the histories written under what may be called Abolition influence. The authors of these painted everything coal black and passed by on the other side." Mr. Bishop appears to have sought a middle course between these extremes — to have summarized the facts rather than to have glorified the heroes.

La Rue, Daniel Wolford. Making the Most of the Children. Pp. 135. New York: The Educational Book Company. 50 cents. Postage, 8 cents.

Here is an educational book for the home, into which come children to be developed. "Our first question," says Professor La Rue, "should not be, How can I make my child into this or that? but, What has nature already made him? and How can I find this out?" In which statement the author proves himself much wiser than are many parents. "Our children are not vest-pocket editions of ourselves," he also declares; and upon this fact of difference he builds his theory of properly making the best of them by finding and developing their bent of mind. Dr. La Rue heads the Department of Psychology and Pedagogy in the Pennsylvania State Normal School. He writes with excellent purpose to make parentage more helpful for childhood, and of more assistance to the school in its efforts to educate the child.

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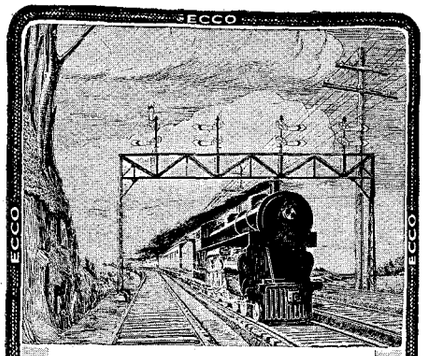

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CURRENT POETRY

IN the early days of the great war many indeed were the poems written in praise of peace. Some of them, notably those by George Russell and those by Edith M. Thomas, were of real literary importance. But as the months passed most of the poets ceased to praise peace and began to take sides in the great quarrel. We find, however, in *The Ploughshare*, an English journal of pacifist tendencies, numbering among its contributors several members of the Society of Friends, a peace-poem of extraordinary power. Mrs. Eden's "Bread and Circuses" won for her many friends in this country, but there was little in that charming volume to prepare her readers for this passionate indictment of militarism.

THE GREAT REBUKE

By Helen Parry Eden

"Put up thy sword." So Peter found
  Rebuke upon his weapon's aid,
The High Priest's servant of his wound
  Was healed, and the disciple's blade
Rebidden to its scabbard. See,
  O World, the lovely evidence—
True lesson of Gethsemane—
  That Heaven on Earth disdains defense.
For still the hostile ages pass,
  And force may strive for right, but know,
You can not cut at Caiaphas
  But the hired servant bears the blow;
And still the apostle, he who dies
  In thought to stem Christ's Passion, falls
Short of his fervor and denies
  His Master in the High Priest's halls . . .
    Forth leaps the sword upon the same
Innocent pretexts—little homes,
Childhood and womanhood wronged, the Name
Of this rebuking Christ: hence comes
A votive fury that begins
All conflicts, and the justest pride
Is first the stalking-horse of sins
And then deserted and denied.
  Despots, diplomatists, dark trades
Set men unceasingly at strife,
Usurp the war-cries of crusades,
Divert each God-devoted life;
Never, O never yet, will war,
Howe'er so poisonous root and stem,
Lack the assurance of a star
Outdazzling His of Bethlehem
Till Truth and Innocence reprove
Their ghastly champions with his word—
Who chid the violence even of love—
"Put up thy sword." "Put up thy sword."

Many American poets can turn a lyric deftly, and embody in it a pleasing image. But there are few poets who, like Witter Bynner, can do all this, and in addition put into their lines genuine feeling, the passion of beauty, which is the authentic mark of true poetry. The current issue of *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse* is enriched by a group of nine lyrics by Mr. Bynner, lyrics so noble in idea and so exquisite in artistry that the magazine has, by printing them, performed a distinguished service to the craft of poetry. Four of these lyrics we count it a privilege to quote. How effectively the poet has captured a lovely mood in this song!

A THRUSH IN THE MOONLIGHT

By Witter Bynner

In came the moon and covered me with wonder,
  Touched me and was near me, and made me very still.
In came a rush of song, raining as from thunder,
  Pouring importunate on my window-sill.
I lowered my head, I hid my head, I would not see nor hear—
The bird-song had stricken me, had brought the moon too near.
But when I dared to lift my head, night began to fill
With singing in the darkness. And then the thrush grew still.
And the moon came in, and silence, on my window-sill.

The two stanzas which follow have so immediate an appeal that it would be superfluous here to comment upon them. But has the mocking-bird—beloved of the poets—ever known more appropriate praise?

A MOCKING-BIRD

By Witter Bynner

An arrow, feathery, alive,
  He darts and sings;
Then with a sudden skimming dive
  Of striped wings
He finds a pine and, debonair,
  Makes with his mate
All birds that ever rested there
  Articulate.

The whisper of a multitude
  Of happy wings
Is round him, a returning brood,
  Each time he sings.
Tho heaven be not for them or him,
  Yet he is wise,
And daily tiptoes on the rim
  Of paradise.

The philosophy of love is inexhaustible. Here is some of it given most melodious expression.

TO NO ONE IN PARTICULAR

By Witter Bynner

Locate your love, you lose your love,
  Find her, you look away;
Now mine I never quite discern,
  But trace her every day.

She has a thousand presences,
  As surely seen and heard
As birds that hide behind a leaf
  Or leaves that hide a bird.

Single your love, you lose your love,
  You cloak her face with clay;
Now mine I never quite discern—
  And never look away.

And here is the poet in another mood—singing the solemn yet hopeful requiem of a child. A poet needs the great and rare gift of sincerity to be able to put such tenderness into his verses.

HE BROUGHT US CLOVER-LEAVES

By Witter Bynner

He picked us clover-leaves and starry grass
And buttercups and chickweed. One by one,
Smiling he brought them. We can never pass
A roadside or a hill under the sun
Where his wee flowers will not return with him—
His little weeds and grasses, cups that brim
With sunbeams, leaves grown tender in the dew.

Come then, oh, come with us—and each in turn,
Children and elders, let us thread a few
Of all the daisies . . . to enfold his urn,
And fade beside this day through which he passes,
Bringing us clover-leaves and starry grasses!

In "Who Goes There?" (G. P. Putnam's Sons), by the author of "Aunt Sarah and the War," we find something of decided value—a hitherto unpublished poem by Francis Thompson. The poet imagines himself, at the time of his mother's death,

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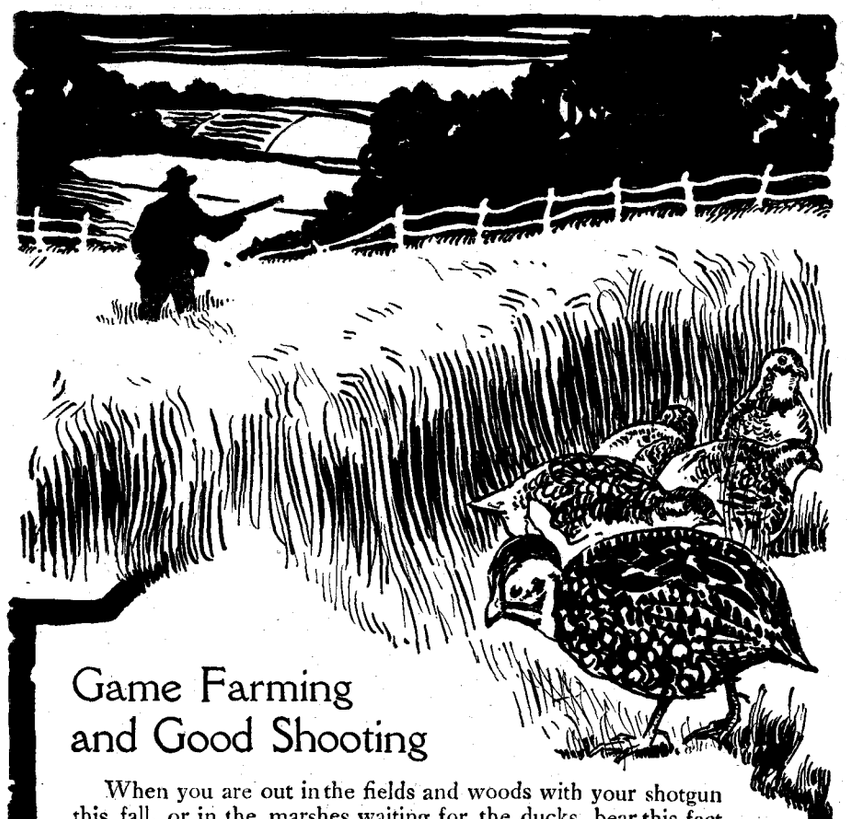

Game Farming and Good Shooting

When you are out in the fields and woods with your shotgun this fall, or in the marshes waiting for the ducks, bear this fact in mind—*your sport would be much better if scientific game farming were conducted more extensively in this country.*

Game farming is being carried on much more extensively than formerly, especially during the past year. Evidence is plentiful to the effect that eventually we will pay as much attention to this important subject as have the people of Europe for many years. The wonderful grouse shooting in Scotland is one example of the results obtained there.

There are already many places in this country where good shooting is to be had in abundance due to scientific game breeding. It is quite possible that one or more of these is located within easy reach of your home. If you are interested we will gladly advise you regarding this if we have the information in our files. If not we will tell you how to make good shooting in your locality and put you in touch with others who are interested in this.

May we suggest that you write for our booklet, "Game Farming for Profit and Pleasure". It is well worth reading and sent free on request. Please use the coupon below.

When You Buy Loaded Shotgun Shells

How much do you know about the powder you shoot in the fields or at the traps? You should be thoroughly informed regarding it and specify a given powder when you buy shells.

If you will write us we will gladly tell you about the two Hercules Smokeless Shotgun Powders, Infallible and "E. C.". These powders are of unusually high and uniform quality. They give even patterns, high velocity, light recoil. You can always depend upon them. The next time you buy loaded shells specify either Infallible or "E. C." Smokeless Shotgun Powder. They may be obtained in all standard makes of shells.

Game Breeding Dept., Room 91
HERCULES POWDER CO.
Wilmington, Delaware

Manufacturers of Explosives: Infallible and "E.C." Smokeless Shotgun Powders; L. & R. Orange Extra Black Sporting Powder; Dynamite for farming.

Game Breeding Department, Room 91
Hercules Powder Company,
Wilmington, Delaware.

Gentlemen:—Please send me a copy of "Game Farming for Profit and Pleasure". I am interested in game breeding from the standpoint of_____

Name_____

Address_____

unable to endure her new understanding of his real nature. It is a strange and tragic thought—especially strange in the author of "The Hound of Heaven."

THIS IS MY BELOVED

By Francis Thompson

Son of the womb of her,
Loved till doom of her,
Thought of the brain of her,
  Heart of her side,
She joyed and grieved in him,
Hoped, believed in him—
God grew fain of her,
  And she died.

Died, and horribly
Saw the mystery,
Saw the grime of it—
  That hid soul;
Saw the slime of it,
  Saw it whole.
O mother, mother, for all the sweet John saith,
O mother, was not this the Second Death?

"Wagger" is the pseudonym assumed by the author of "Battery Flashes" (E. P. Dutton & Co.), a record of the adventures of a gunner in action with his battery in France. Most of the book is prose, but occasionally the author interpolates some verses. Those which we quote have a Kiplingesque vigor, and in spite of their occasional lack of polish they deserve attention. They have what many war-poems lack—a sense of actuality.

LEAD O' THE GUNS

By "Wagger"

Sounding alarm, scuffle and scurry,
Out with the guns—out in a hurry!
Two leagues away guns are required
Covering flanks, some one's retired.
Orders rapt out, coolly yet tartly,
Get a move on! harness up smartly!
Hook in the teams, wait for the shout,
"Advance from the right in column of route."
Bucking and jibbing, rattle and jingle,
Snorting with fright, team-horse and single.
"Centers" and "Wheelers" join in the fun,
But a steady old pair in the "lead o' the gun."
Plodding old, nodding old, lead o' the gun.

Jingle and trot, rumble and grind,
Guns to the front, wagons behind;
Slip of a boy—little but true,
Trained half a year—fighting for you!
Light as a twig, not twenty-one,
But fitted to drive in the lead o' the gun.

Charge at the dikes, ditches, and banks,
Stumble and jolt, close up the ranks!
Bracken and brook—keep on the run—
Gateway and gorse—lead o' the gun!
Dash at them, crash at them, lead o' the gun!

"Halt! Action front! Swing round the trail,
Limber drive on" through leaden hail.
Back with the teams, back to the rear,
Driver and horse not wanted here.
Fearless you wheel back from the Hun,
You've played the man, lead o' the gun!
Slim little, trim little, lead o' the gun.

Soon a shell bursts, two drivers reel,
Two saddles bare, "Center" and "Wheel,"
Still, tho the shells shatter and scream,
"Lead" drives on with his six-horse team;
He falls at last, stern duty done,
Falls with his pair in the lead o' the gun,
Lying there, dying there, lead o' the gun.

Some one must go, fighting the Huns,
Somebody's darling drive our field-guns,
Some one must help to fill up the ranks,
Scant tho his pay, and scanter the thanks.
Honor costs naught (save by whom won),
So honor the lads in the lead o' the gun,
Slogging in, jogging in, lead o' the gun.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE EGGS OF EGLANTINE

"EGLANTINE the angels named her, when they brought her into the mortal world." So might any enraptured bard sing the praises of one who is now dead and gone, but who, in her short life, brought many pleasures into the dreary days (particularly the breakfast-hours) of mankind. For the Lady Eglantine, far from being a lissom lady of Tennysonian or Swinburnian creation, was merely an uncommonly capable white-leghorn hen. Her chief claim to note is that she came from the very finest of proud old families, having in her veins the noble blood which is inferior only to simple faith. And according to account, her life-work consisted in laying eggs for breeding purposes. In a single year she laid 315 eggs. And still people demand fatuously, "What's in a name?"

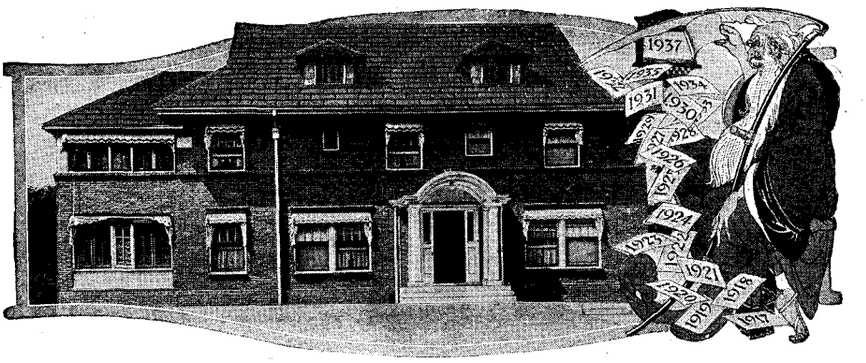
But now that she has passed away, the columns of the national press brood with the sadness of the bereaved public. The Savannah *Press* remarks, mournfully:

Lady Eglantine is dead. This does not mean that one of the nobility has passed away or that some titled personage has been called to the last reward. For Lady Eglantine was a hen. But she was far from being an ordinary hen. She accomplished something in the chicken world that no other chicken had ever been able to do. She had a record of 315 eggs a year. Now this is an egg every day except for about one day a week. We imagine Lady Eglantine must have rested on Sundays.

It means a great deal for a hen to lay 315 eggs from January 1 to December 31. A hen with a record like that has a right to cackle. Compare the achievement of Lady Eglantine, the Maryland prodigy, with the egg-laying feats of ordinary hens. We guess the plain old biddies that cluck around in farmyards run up a record of something like 100 or 150 eggs a year and think they have done something worth while. We know a lot of chicken-fanciers who think that the 200-egg-per-year hen is a treasure. And she is, too. It pays to keep a hen that will drop into her nest 200 eggs a year. The vast majority of hens come nearer producing about half that number.

A good way to judge of the ability of anything or anybody to produce a share of the world's goods they are expected to produce can be gained by comparison. Suppose we should develop a man who could do about four times the work of an average man. We would consider him a wonder. If a woman could make as many dresses a day as three ordinary women made, or a preacher could bring as many converts to the mourners' bench in one night as the average preacher does in a month we would christen him a second Billy Sunday. The lawyer who wins all his cases is considered a marvel and a chauffeur or automobile-racing driver who can get more mileage out of his car in a given time than the average driver is well paid.

The world applauds those who do things and do them better or more proficiently



The Roofing That Time *Forgets!*

When you build a home you want materials that will *last.* Frequent repairs are expensive and a continued source of annoyance. No part of the house is subject to greater wear than the roof. For that reason you should select a long life roofing like

Asphalt Shingles

"The Roof that Stays Young"

Asphalt Shingles make a *permanent* roof. Their surfacing of crushed rock products (in natural colors) shields them against the wearing effects of time and weather—and it never loses its beautiful coloring or fades. These are Nature's changeless, fadeless, leakless, wearless materials. They make the roofing that *time forgets.*

National Re-roofing Week—October 9 to 14
Re-roof Your Home With Asphalt Shingles

Thousands of Roofers, Carpenters and Contractors are making the week of October 9 to 14 a *National Re-roofing Week.* They are specializing on applying *Asphalt Shingles*—the *repairless* roofing. See your Roofer or Contractor during this week and arrange to have *your* roof put on a repairless basis.

A new roof of reliable quality *Asphalt Shingles* would carry you safely past many a future time when you would need expensive repairs with any *other* roofing. It is wise economy to put your repair cost into an *investment* that will head off future repair bills. *Asphalt Shingles* are an *investment* and not an expense. And they cost no more than ordinary roofings.

Reliable quality *Asphalt Shingles* are made with a strong felt, saturated or coated with Asphalt, with crushed rock products tightly embedded on the surface.

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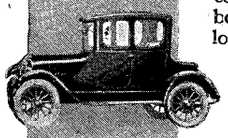
Announcing Allen Closed Cars

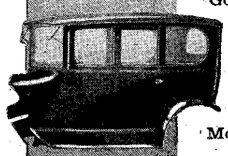
Upholding the reputation thus far held by Allen Motor Cars the Coupe and Convertible Sedan are comfortable, roomy and dependable, with charming body lines and handsome finish. They are good to look upon.

The appointments, the upholstery—every detail shows taste, with a touch of reserve rather than a tendency toward the radical.

The Sedan, shown below with "open" arrangement, is closed, at a moment's notice, by placing the pillars and raising the windows. The roof is rigid and permanently built. The car carries five. Divided front seats allow passage between.



Allen Coupe—seats three.



Allen Sedan with windows in place. Quickly converted to open car shown below.

Good grade, precise manufacture, dependability and economy in maintenance give Allen Closed Cars the desirability common to all Allen Motor Cars.

37 H. P. 3¾x5 inch, 4 cylinder motor. Two unit electric starter and lights. 112 inch wheelbase.
Tires—33x4 inch, non-skid rear.

Sedan (5 pass.), convertible type, $1095.
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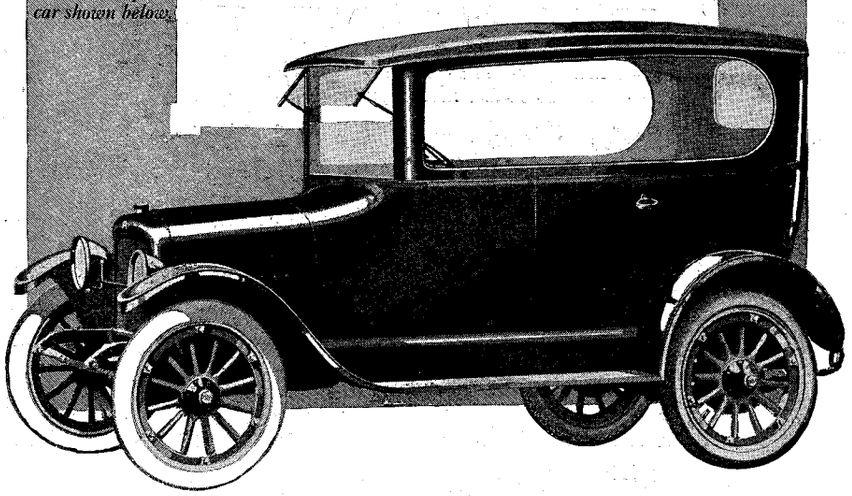
Model "37" Touring (5 pass.) and Roadster (2 pass.), $795.
Classic Touring Cars and Roadsters, $850.

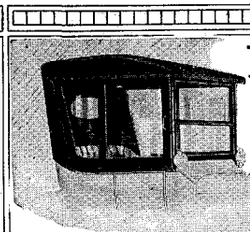
All Prices—f. o. b. Fostoria

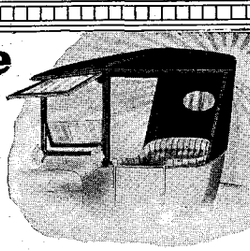
Send for the Allen Closed Car Folder or see the Allen dealer.

The Allen Motor Company
610 Allen Building **Fostoria, Ohio**



Make a Coupe of your Ford For $37.50





Get this snug, classy "Koupet Top" for your Ford Roadster. You'll then have a real comfort car for use every day, regardless of the weather. It fits either the 1915-16-17 Ford models, and is made only for Ford Roadsters.

Never before has so good a top been offered at so low a price. The frame is of hard wood, covered with best quality 32-oz. rubberized duck. (Sample of material on request.)

The side panels and doors are of glass and are quickly removed in warm weather. The doors slide open, but are adjustable to any position by patented, self-locking devices. *They will not rattle.*

The windshield is of the newest, double-acting, ventilating, automatic type, adjustable to any position—a much better windshield than you get with your car. *It will not rattle.*

We have been making closed carriages for 60 years. We think so much of the "Koupet Top" that we are willing for you to return it after 10 days' use if you are not entirely satisfied with it, and we will refund your money.

Weight of "Koupet Top," 75 lbs. Shipping weight, 100 lbs. Price, F. O. B. cars Belleville, only $37.50. Send your order, now, to

HEINZELMAN BROS. CARRIAGE COMPANY
122-31 Koupet Bldg. **Belleville, Ill.**

than the average person engaged in a similar occupation. So why not say a few words in praise of Lady Eglantine? Before her death she brought egg-laying down to a fine art. Almost an egg a day for a year was her record. It was closer to that goal than any other hen ever reached. No wonder her products sold for ten dollars apiece.

One day Lady Eglantine was carried to New York to be exhibited. They did not put her in a coop as they would have put a common chick. They carried her to the great metropolis in a Pullman car, and when she got there she was assigned a room in a hotel. And that day she laid an egg right in the room and made the hotel famous for a day.

She never loafed on the job and she never disappointed those who listened each day for the lay of the laying hen. She was an aristocrat among the feathered residents of the farm which she called home. She was the egg-laying sensation of the year. She laid for fame—and won it.

Then Indianapolis, through its *News*, places its own wreath on the bier of the faded lady, at the same time drawing a lesson for the youth of the country on what can be gained by industry. We read:

After a lifetime of faithful service, distinguished by many brilliant performances, Lady Eglantine is dead at her Maryland country home. Lady Eglantine was an aristocrat who was, nevertheless, not ashamed of work. Her indefatigable industry added much to the wealth of the community in which she lived and not a little to its fame. Her remuneration for her unusual services was not much, perhaps, never exceeding a comfortable dwelling-place and food, probably plain but plentiful, yet she never asked and had no use for more. She was often spoken of as a rare model of perfection and her photographs, published in magazines and newspapers for years, attested to her personal beauty. But it was not for beauty but for industry that Lady Eglantine was distinguished, and to this, chiefly, she owes her fame. She worked practically every day in the year and she did her work well. This capacity for work showed itself early in her career and brought her the first taste of fame when, in her pullet-year, she laid 315 eggs, acquiring a reputation for industry which, until the time of her death, she consistently cultivated.

And commuters who lament her untimely demise will find the inmost accents of their hearts framed in adequate words by the New York *Sun*, which tells of her virtues, and closes movingly with an elegiac poem in her memory. The account observes:

All rural real-estate men, professional abandoners of farms, and owners of moving-vans will shed at least one tear at the news of the death of a titled female who was their true friend. Lady Eglantine was as great a help to the back-to-the-land movement as Liberty H. Bailey or the author of "Three Acres and Indolence"; or isn't that quite the name of the book?

This white-leghorn hen, which has just passed away in the fulness of years and honors at her Maryland home, was the standard of calculation for all cliff-

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dwellers who planned to accept an easy living from the soft brown hands of the earth. In her pullet-year she laid 315 eggs. Why she lolled unproductive for fifty days was not explained; anyway, 315 eggs was good enough. Therefore, 1,000 hens, each laying 315 eggs, would produce 26,250 dozen a year, and as eggs bring fifty cents a dozen or more, there you have a gross yearly income of $13,125. Fie on the weekly salary and a fig for the crowded flat! Ho for the Farms For Sale column and the gaudy incubator-catalog! Is the dry-mash system the best, and how does skim milk compare with meat scraps for protein? Ah, Lady Eglantine, what hearts you broke because all lady leghorns were not like you on the nest!

The departed is known to be survived by nine sons and three daughters. Of these the sons are most cherished, for by Mendel's law the virtues of the mother are transmitted through the sons. Perhaps the nine are great fellows, but it is unlikely that they will ever have rooms at hotels, or staterooms in Pullmans, or a monopoly of blue ribbons, as Lady Eglantine had. She was a great bird and the shows will miss her.

LADY EGLANTINE

Charon, turn your ferry round
For a biped outward bound.

Let your finest pomp be spread,
Lady Eglantine is dead.

Few, perhaps, whom you have borne
Left so many who will mourn.

In the land her voice was heard,
Dear was held her lightest word.

She was ever fortune's pet
And her place was highly set.

Fame and honor filled her day,
Life she found one grand sweet lay.

MOVING THE PRESIDENTS

SOME New-Yorkers took all the ex-Presidents of the nation out for a car-ride the other day. On account of the car-strike, said a wit, it was necessary to use a plebeian dray, but another declared that it was due to Andrew Jackson's refusal to patronize any such new-fangled contraption as a trolley- or motor-car. So they moved them by wagon. Yes, this time all the executives agreed on one thing—the joy of a twentieth-century joy-ride, the charm and novelty of a seeing New York tour. We have it by the testimony of the New York *Sun*, close to whose classic shades the itinerant Presidents passed. As *The Sun* reports it, the Presidents quitted Park Row for Scranton, Pa. We do not know whether they wished to investigate the mining conditions before advocating an eight-hour day for Presidents in coal-mines—the account does not go into much detail about that. We do learn however, that—

George Washington emerged from the Tribune Building into Spruce Street at 12:45 o'clock the other afternoon and assumed a slightly tilted position on a one-horse truck, the rail of which served to maintain his equilibrium and dignity. He was followed by all the other Presidents

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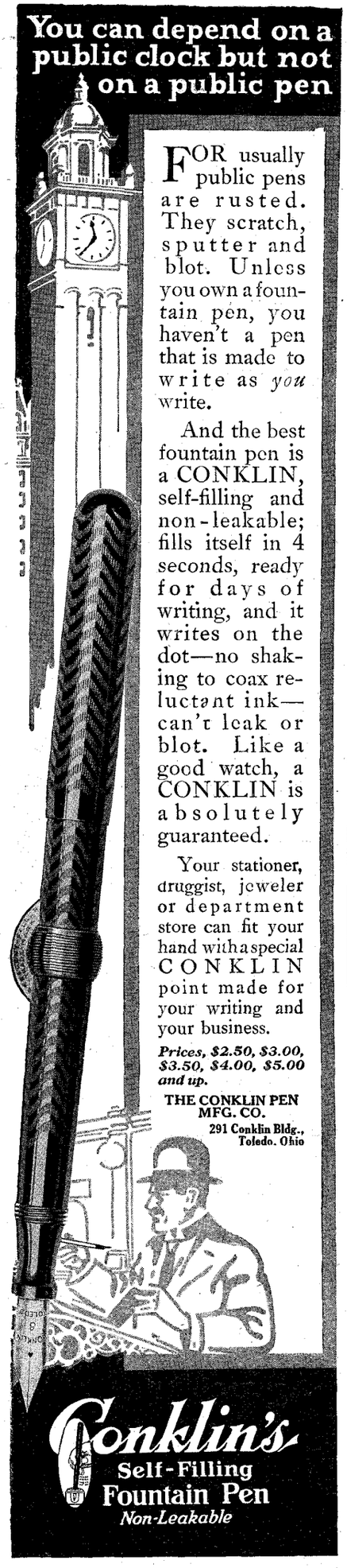
You can depend on a public clock but not on a public pen
FOR usually public pens are rusted. They scratch, sputter and blot. Unless you own a fountain pen, you haven't a pen that is made to write as *you* write.
And the best fountain pen is a CONKLIN, self-filling and non-leakable; fills itself in 4 seconds, ready for days of writing, and it writes on the dot—no shaking to coax reluctant ink—can't leak or blot. Like a good watch, a CONKLIN is absolutely guaranteed.
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Self-Filling
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from John Adams down to Theodore Roosevelt.

The neighborhood forgot its luncheon-hour in watching a century and a quarter of history in procession. The Park Row Debating Society, engaged in socializing the universe at the feet of the Franklin statue, lost its quorum and dissolved.

Nappers on the benches of City Hall Park, awakened by the scampering of boys, rubbed their eyes and shuffled toward Spruce Street, which quickly became impassable and stayed so until cleft by a sortie of policemen. The Presidents, except in the physical sense, were unmoved. They surveyed the scene without curiosity, even with hauteur—all except Millard Fillmore and Martin Van Buren, who wore no heads.

Memories of the Eden Musée and Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works were stirred among old-timers who looked on. For the Presidents were that galaxy of waxen and painted immortals who for ten years have adorned the showroom of the International Correspondence Schools in the Tribune Building. Structural alterations have temporarily closed their abode to the public, and they are being taken to Scranton to have the ravages of time repaired. Hence the truck in Spruce Street.

Men with burlap aprons and with no regard for historical continuity or precedence carried out the Presidents one at a time. They grabbed General Grant first because he was nearest to them in the front row of the exhibit and then laid their hands upon "Tippecanoe" and the Colonel. When deposited on the truck Rutherford B. Hayes and Chester A. Arthur were tied together with a rope.

Here *The Sun* takes occasion to throw in a slur to the effect that this was closer than they had ever been in life, since their principal relation occurred when Arthur was removed by President Hayes from the office of Collector of the Port of New York in 1878. Neither seemed to recall the incident and the rope bore the strain easily. But to return to the narrative:

Some of the Presidents were placed on their feet in a standing position, from which they lurched at scandalous angles. Others were allowed to sit.

James Monroe had his back turned to James Madison. General Jackson and William Henry Harrison faced each other, nodding jerkily. Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, Andrew Johnson, and James Buchanan were lined up in another row, with Taylor, Tyler, and Pierce behind them.

Roosevelt and McKinley stood at the front of the truck scrutinizing the back of the driver's neck, which was shaved. Lincoln, Grant, Jefferson, and Washington were squeezed together in close quarters. John Adams and Garfield sat at the back of the truck, but their legs did not swing. A boy tried to stick a toothpick into John Adams's mouth, and, failing in that, combed his hair. The realness of the hair of all the First Citizens was expounded proudly by an attendant, who said: "Sewed to the scalp, every one of 'em."

As the truck moved off an irreverent person shouted: "Hi! There go the strike-breakers." Horace Greeley, who has been moved from his pedestal in front of the Tribune Building, was spared the agony of seeing a truck-load of Presidents pass by with no room in it for him. The crowd followed the waxworks through Mail Street over to Broadway. When last seen from the *Sun* office Thomas Jefferson had been jostled from his attitude of hopeless rectitude, but his right hand, like that of Davy Copperfield's *Agnes*, was ever pointing upward.

THE MAN WHO TRIED TO LENGTHEN LIFE

A FEW years ago, when Élie Metchnikoff first promulgated his sour-milk theory, the newspaper humorists took him up as a new subject for jokes and speculations on how it would be to live forever. He was called the successor of Ponce de Leon, and characterized as just as visionary. But the professor believed in his theory, and, despite the thrusts of an incredulous public, proceeded with it unmoved. He was, according to *The World's Work*, an exact scientist and never gave out a theory until it had been substantiated by a long series of experiments.

And as the years went on, and Metchnikoff advanced in age, it seemed to those who knew him that perhaps he had the right idea after all; that he was going to live to break the modern world's record for longevity. And then he died, in his seventy-first year, having lived no longer than many gentlemen who take no thought of prolonging their days on earth. What was the matter? Did his theory, so carefully nurtured for years, fail after all? Let us read what a noted fellow scientist says of him:

Metchnikoff, it must be said at once, did not, in spite of his seventy-one years, die of old age. By following his own teachings he had kept young, and he would probably not have died for a good many years if it had not been for heart trouble hereditary in the family. He had known for a long time it was going to kill him. In fact, he lived longer than any of his immediate relatives, all of whom had succumbed to the same complaint. Within the last year or two he had said a number of times that he could not expect to last much longer. At the time of the Metchnikoff jubilee, held at the Pasteur Institute last year on his seventieth birthday, he even predicted his own early death. He drew a chart, which can be found in the published annals of the Pasteur Institute, showing the ages at which his grandparents, parents, his brothers, and his sister had died. The chart shows their lives ended at 45, 51, 54, 64, 65, 67, and 68.

"They were all gone before they attained my age," he said, "so I am tempted to attribute my old age to my manner of living. I have abstained from all raw food (including salads, uncooked fruit, etc.) and I regularly drink soured milk containing microorganisms capable of fighting the harmful organisms we all have in us."

As a matter of fact, we learn that the scientist was not in the least restricted in his diet. Laying stress on sour milk does not necessarily mean that one lives on it

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of the Andrew Jackson type — the American and National type

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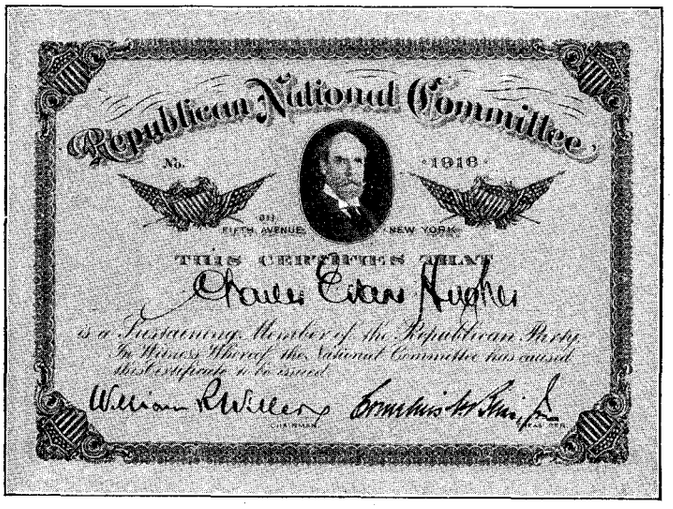
This is a time for UNIVERSAL service by the rank and file of the Republican Party, and by those who believe in its principles. Enroll yourself at the National Headquarters as a Sustaining Member of the Republican Party by sending a check for ten dollars together with your name and address to Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Treasurer, 513 Fifth Avenue, New York. In return you will promptly receive a Certificate of Membership as reproduced below.



A PATRIOTIC CREED

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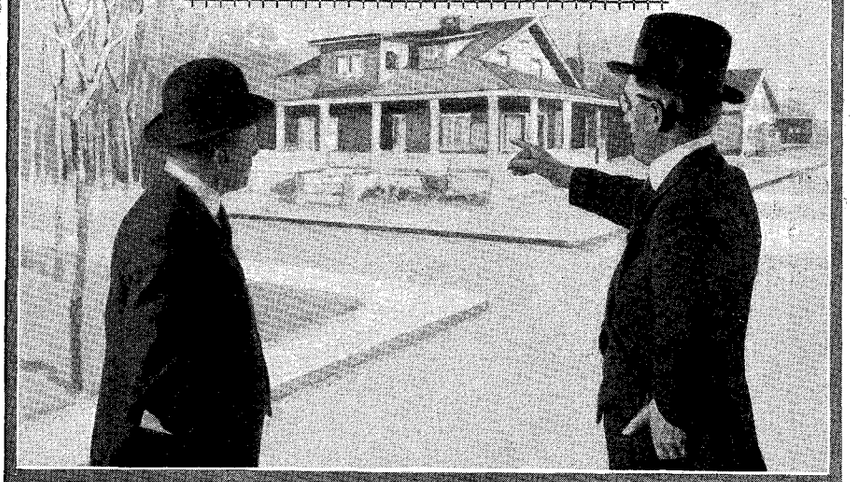

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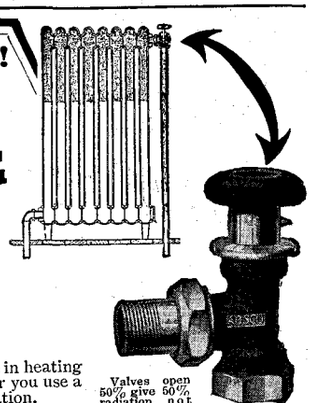

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exclusively. About Metchnikoff, we are told:

He drank it regularly, but he did not have a freak appetite. He ate all the ordinary things served on an ordinary French table, and was inclined to be rather fond of the table. He also drank wine occasionally, tho he was one of the first to point out the bad effect of alcohol on the arteries. He attributed one-fifth of the cases of "premature old age" to the use of alcohol, one-fifth to disease, and the other three-fifths to the deleterious organisms of the intestine fostered by the use of uncooked food. But he was human in his lapses from his own rules. One day at the house of a friend he was discoursing on his favorite topic, "We die too soon," when some one asked if his cook was always careful to follow his precepts.

Metchnikoff's eyes twinkled behind his spectacles. "I at least believe she does," he said.

His friends were still laughing at his little sally when their hostess offered him a glass of champagne which was being passed.

"Here goes," he said, tossing it off. "There is no use my trying to make an impression on you skeptics. I might as well enjoy myself."

The author of these remarks on Metchnikoff continues in a brief résumé of the scientist's theory, saying:

He established old age as an illness caused, not by one bacillus, but by a multitude of bacilli. In his studies he pointed out that we took poisons into us directly from the earth by eating uncooked food of any kind. These microbes find their most fruitful ground for developing in the lower intestine, he contended, and there they fight our "nobler" tissue all our days until they finally get the upper hand as our vital forces weaken. The number and force of these microorganisms, he showed, could be greatly decreased by never eating anything uncooked, thereby cutting down the supply. The rest he found could be killed off with the assistance of the beneficent microbes to be found in soured milk.

Metchnikoff felt he had an important message for mankind in this discovery, and he had so much to say about it that his name became a household word.

Of Metchnikoff's career and influence as a professor a number of stories are told. Among them is the one wherein he practically prophesied his own early death. It is related concerning this incident:

There are many details of Metchnikoff's life told by his pupils with the careful regard for exact details one might expect to find in students of pathology. They were aware of the question that had arisen in the mind of the world over the cause for his death at seventy-one, and were afraid it might reflect upon his life's work and appear to negative its value. So they were at great pains to explain how young and vivacious he was, even on the occasion of his last visit to the laboratory, the 13th of July. He came as usual in the morning, working all day, but he did not attempt to hide his uneasiness at the weakness of his heart. He surprized them, however, by saying, as he put on his things to go home, "Tomorrow is the 14th, isn't it? So we won't work. I am afraid, then, this will be my

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last day here. I can not last two days. I shall die to-morrow."

He died, in fact, on the 15th, and his pathetic farewell made a deep impression even on the pathology students. He told them, that, sentimentally, he would probably have preferred to die on the anniversary of the fall of the Bastile, he loved his adopted country so ardently. He did, it is true, have a deep affection for France, on account of its quickness of perception and freedom from scientific ruts, but the last book he was reading on his last visit to the laboratory, I noticed, was a German critic of recent French advancements in science, and he did not scorn to read it in the original German.

"He left us a very painful task," said one of his pupils. "He made us promise we would dissect his body after death and report the ravages of old age. It was a terrible task for us, used as we are to constant dissecting. But we did it and found that he had actually died of heart disease uncomplicated by disease of any of his other organs. They were all in good condition—in much better condition than one would expect to find in a man of his years. The youthfulness of his organs was undoubtedly due to his system of living, and, even in his death, he added proof to his contention that old age could be warded off by assisting the fight of the 'nobler' tissues against the 'microbe of old age.'"

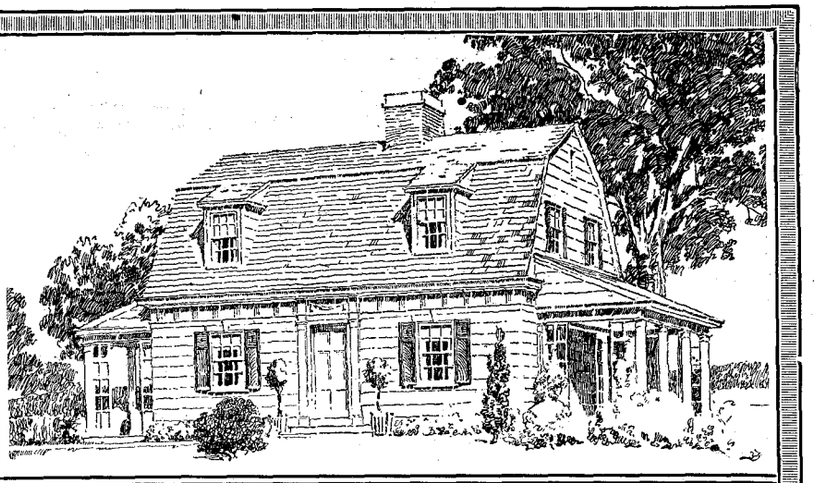
In many different ways he said:

"If you wish to live long, never eat anything uncooked, and drink soured milk."

He harped on the theme so much his name came dangerously near being a joke. But his "long-life" preachments were the least of his work. In the advancement of medical science he ranks beside Lister and Pasteur.

THE SPY WHO DINED WITH THE KAISER

IT might have been his last meal on earth, this dinner with the Kaiser, for if the spy had been discovered, he would have had a confidential session with the firing-squad in the morning. As it was, no one found out that the supposed newspaper man from a neutral country was in reality in the pay of the London *Daily Mail*, and so the dinner remained in memory, not as his last, but certainly as his most extraordinary meal. To some it might even seem almost beyond belief. Here we have it, however, in black and white, for when he returned safely from the Balkans, he wrote all his varied experiences into a book, and from it a lengthy excerpt is published in the veracious St. Louis *Post Dispatch*. We are told how he had managed to get an interview at Constantinople with Enver Bey, and, returning from the Porte, chanced to be standing on the platform of the railway-station at Nish. As he waited, some one in a military coat walked swiftly by him, turned again, and fell to pacing up and down the boards. The reporter recognized in the figure the man whose face is known to the whole world—the German Emperor. But he was not alone for more than an instant, for he was joined by one easily



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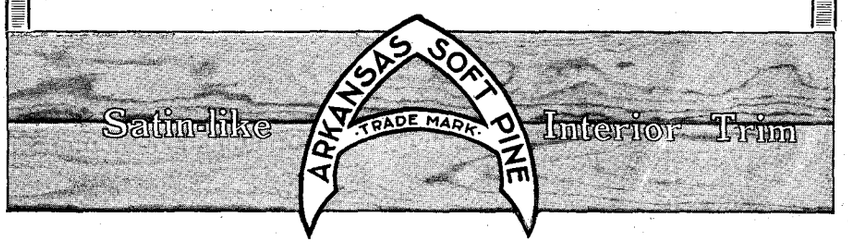

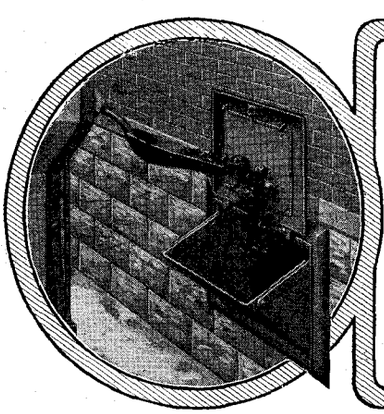

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recognized as the Czar of Bulgaria, Ferdinand. The writer tells us:

My feelings when I ascertained the presence of the Kaiser can only be appreciated or understood by a journalist. I soon gathered together my belongings with the aid of a German soldier I called to help me. I then decided to approach as near as possible to the royal pair who were walking up and down the platform, arm in arm, and without ceremony. I noticed a handkerchief in the Kaiser's hand which he was constantly lifting to his mouth, but the distance was too great for me to hear him coughing.

I had never seen Ferdinand before, and it was fully eight years since I had seen the German Emperor—and what a change those eight years had wrought! The Kaiser is not a tall man, as he is represented to be in photographs, and by the side of the great, massive figure of the hawk-nosed Ferdinand—who has a duck-like waddle—the war-lord seemed almost diminutive.

The Kaiser wore a long, gray coat, with grayish-fur collar, and a spiked helmet covered with some khaki-like material. The place where the monarchs promenaded was held by German guards.

What struck me most about the Kaiser was his obvious air of fatigue. It might have been due to the war, to the effect of his two-day journey, or to ill health. He looked a tired and broken man. His hair was white, altho his mustache was suspiciously dark, and his face was drawn and lined. There was also an entire absence of the old activity of gesture, the quick, nervous wheeling about, and the unstable manner of the man. There was constant use of the handkerchief, a large Turkish affair of red, embroidered with the white Turkish star and crescent in the corner.

The narrator's observations, says *The Post Dispatch*, were interrupted by Bulgarian officers and a file of troops, who inquired what his business was in Nish. When he explained he was led away to the chief of the Bulgarian Press Bureau, Mr. Romakoff, on whom he made a pleasant impression by praising the prowess of the Bulgarian Army. Then, according to the account, came an astonishing turn of affairs. The reporter says:

I was addrest by the Chief of the Press Bureau and asked if I should like on behalf of the neutral press to attend the royal banquet, which was to be given that evening. I trembled with excitement and joy when I thought of the sensation that my account of the banquet would make when it reached England. If Mr. Romakoff could have read my thoughts it would not have been the banquet alone about which I trembled, but my own execution; fortunately he was not a psychic.

The banquet was held that night in the town hall of Nish. I was one of four journalists present. There were not more than fifty covers and several places were empty, the actual attendance being about forty. The tables were decorated with yellow roses. The band of the Life Guards played a program of music.

The Kaiser sat on King Ferdinand's right, and on King Ferdinand's left sat General von Falkenhayn, then Chief of the German General Staff. Interested as I was in the Kaiser, I was hardly less

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ıtrigued by the personality of von alkenhayn, who was the brain of the reat German war-machine. Altho a ıan well into his fifties, he looked as if he ad not yet crossed the half-century mark. ; would be difficult to find a man with ıore refined and good-looking features. rim and alert of movement, with close-ropped gray hair, he seemed the personi-cation of vigor, virility, and vivacity. Whenever I looked across at him chatting uite freely with the Kaiser and Ferdinand, had the impression that here was a man ith far-reaching vision and great executive ower.

I sat less than fifteen yards from the oyal pair, and I had every chance of bserving closely each change in expression : smile that flitted across their counte-ances. Now, as I look back on the scene, see the Kaiser not only perpetually oughing, but looking so tired that I won-ered afresh what purpose brought him from sick-bed in Berlin to a little Servian own with its dim petroleum lamps. Whatever the Kaiser's sufferings, he was bviously endeavoring to be as pleasant s possible. He looked a pathetic figure s he sat coughing, as if his throat were ıoked with some virulent substance, and must have cost him great effort to smile peatedly as Ferdinand leaned across and hispered something in his ear.

I found myself speculating as to what ıust be passing through the Kaiser's ınd as he saw bent upon him his neigh-or's yellow face, with its cunning little its of eyes—the eyes of the typical money-ınder. Try as he will, Ferdinand can ever disguise the suggestion of craftiness ıat is stamped upon his features. Those ttle eyes of his seem to be the windows f a very dark soul, and behind that epper-and-salt bearded face there is a ery cunning brain at work.

From the fact that the Kaiser ate and rank practically nothing I was led to elieve the story that he always eats efore attending these state functions. 'ertainly monarch never did less justice to n admirably cooked meal. He did not ven take wine. On the other hand, 'erdinand ate of each and all the dishes ith great appetite, sipping his special rand of white wine with evident relish.

The contrast between the Emperor and Cing was most marked when they stood p. By the side of the big, clumsy-looking 'erdinand the Kaiser looked almost ısignificant. All through the meal I could carcely take my eyes away from the aggard face of the author of the world-ar. The only thing about him that was ot changed was his upright deportment. Ie stood up firm and erect, just as one had een him taking the salute at maneuvers r when reviewing his Prussian Guards. His pose was that of an Emperor, and ontrasted strangely with the heavy awk-ardness of his brother monarch.

There were also the two Bulgarian rinces present. The Crown Prince, Boris, s described as being round-shouldered and hin and so generally loutish of appearance hat he might have been taken for a menial, vere it not for his clothes. The younger rince, Cyril, appeared slightly more ttractive, tho even then of little cause or pride to his ruling father. They both ıad the huge Coburg nose, tho not to ıuch proportions as Ferdinand.

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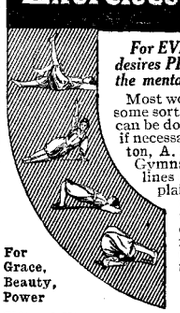

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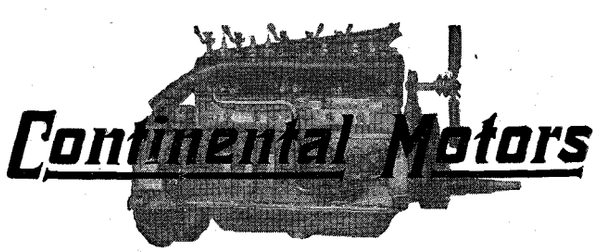

At length, we are told, came the speech and the narrator remarks:

King Ferdinand arose with the air of man conscious that he had reached t great moment of his life. His voice w clearly heard in all parts of the room, a his delivery was extremely good. He beg by pointing out that 215 years ago th day Frederick the First, of Prussia, w crowned King, and that forty-five yea before the German Empire was founde He spoke in German.

"The world," he said, "has learned appreciate with surprize and admiratic the strength of Germany and her allie and believes in the invincibility of t German Army under the leadership of i Kaiser." The King exprest a hope th 1916 might bring lasting peace—"t sacred fruits of our victories, a pea which will allow my people to coopera in future in the work of *Kultur;* but, if fa should impose upon us a continuation the war, then my people in arms will l ready to do its duty to the last."

At this point the King apparentl found German inadequate for his eloquen and launched into Latin: "*Ave! Imperato Cæsar, et Rex! Victor et gloriosus e Nissa antiqua omnes Orientis populi salutant redemptorem, ferentem oppress prosperitatem atque salutem.*" (Hail, Em peror, Cæsar, and King! Thou art victo and glorious. In ancient Nish all th peoples of the East salute thee as th redeemer bringing to the opprest pro perity and salvation.)

The Kaiser's reply, contrary to th general reports, was not spoken, says th journalist, but was printed and distribute among the guests. It included the words "We have had a hard fight, which will soo spread further," and "I have begged you majesty to accept the dignity of Prussia Field-Marshal, and I am, with my army happy that you, by accepting it, hav become one of us."

The banquet broke up with extrem informality. The Kaiser vanished mysteri ously, probably by automobile, for he di not take the famous "Balkan Express" which the Germans have established, con necting Berlin with the Near East. Re garding his feelings during the banquet, th author confesses:

"Not even the Kaiser was more un comfortable than I. What I ate I do no know. I suppose I did eat. I was fully aware that if I were recognized by one o the numerous secret-service officers abou the Kaiser, or by any other person wh had happened to see me during one of my previous visits, either to Germany or the Near East, there would have been a short and simple ceremony by the wall of the town hall in the morning."

With this tremendous "scoop," the reporter's one wish was to get back to England as soon as possible, we are told. It was an easy matter to get to Vienna by the "Balkan Express," by which, incidentally, Czar Ferdinand returned as far as Belgrade. We read:

The King, without ceremony, entered each compartment of the train and made a few remarks to each passenger personally. He seemed desirous of displaying his royal person. From Vienna the writer reached the Swiss frontier, and entered France at Pontarlier. But in France, instead of being hailed as a hero, he was arrested as a

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y until guarantees of his identity arrived om Paris. He reached London on nuary 25, just a week after the historic nquet at Nish, and without stopping r sleep or a bath, rushed to *The Daily ail* office to write his "beat," one of ie most sensational news exploits of our me.

ON A STILL-HUNT FOR STILLS

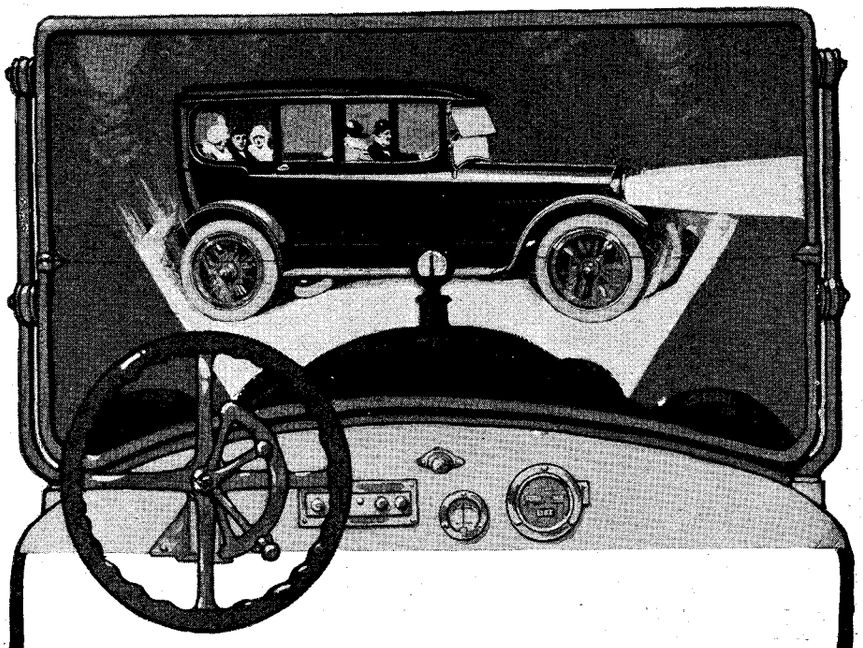
'N the backwoods districts of Georgia - and Tennessee a favored traveler is able at any time to be invited into the ttin'-room to have a glass of whisky from ie host's own private still, just as in New ngland one might get a cup of tea of the ostess's own brewing. With this dif- erence: that the Government is on the atch for the gentlemen who make whisky ithout paying revenue taxes, and your ospitable distiller is immediately eligible or a prolonged course in entertaining at he Government's exclusive hotel, the tlanta Penitentiary.

Illicit distilling, says the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, was a popular parlor-, or nore accurately, kitchen-diversion among he mountaineers of the South until a very ew years ago. Now, however, the watch- ul revenue officers have nearly rooted the ractise out. Only the news of a raid or wo on moonshine stills and the arrest of he moonshiners betrays the fact that it is iot yet extinct. As the account in the vords of one of the raiders puts it:

It had been a rainy, dreary night, and ve were tired out from an all-day ride and valk. We drove through the country ome twenty-five miles in a surrey to where in illicit distillery was reported, then valked through the mountains for some ive or six miles, and returned without locat- ng the still. We then drove about fifteen niles south from the Tennessee-Georgia State-line to a point at the foot of the high- st peak of the Blue Ridge Mountains, in Murray County, Georgia, a county noted for its moonshiners, where we had to stop our surrey for the night and make it afoot across the steep and rugged mountains for about six miles.

We started across the mountains just before sundown, and by dark we were well into the heart of them, where we stopt on a branch with our frying-pan, eggs, bacon, coffee, and loaf bread, and cooked our scanty supper (or dinner, as it is called in the North). After eating a hearty meal, we proceeded to the place of the alleged moonshine still, about two miles, and reached the home of the moonshiner at ten o'clock at night. We stopt on the edge of the woods near his barn, where we ex- pected to rest and take a sleep until morn- ing, but before we got to sleep it started raining, and we had to climb into the barn- loft and sleep in the corn-shucks and hay, where we intended to stay until morning, or just about daybreak, when we would go to the distillery and await the coming of the moonshiners to work.

Unluckily for us, however, about three o'clock in the morning we heard the rumble of a wagon in the distance. The three of us sat up and waited its approach, and it was not long until it rolled under the hall- way of the barn, and we heard the rattle of



THE LUXURY OF TWO CARS

IN this new year-round LEXINGTON you can now enjoy the luxury of two cars—one a fully enclosed, stylish Sedan for winter use, the other a comfortable, open touring car for summer.

From the first of October to the end of April, more than half the year, the Sedan is ***the*** desirable car, and early fall is the logical time to buy it. At a cost of only $165 more, the LEXINGTON Convertible Sedan gives you a car that you will use with pleasure even in zero weather.

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As a winter car the LEXINGTON year-round model is indistinguishable from a permanent Sedan body, and as an open touring car it carries no reminder of its enclosed form. (Jiffy curtains, carried in concealed compartment over the driver's head, offer quick and complete protection against sudden showers.)

In this Sedan, LEXINGTON comfort becomes distinctive. The ample leg-room, the height of the top, the unusually wide aisle-way between the front seats, make a car that not only ***looks*** but ***is*** commodious and uncramped. Truly a handsome, stylish, and luxurious Sedan for year-round use, embodying all of the features that a real Sedan should have, yet so moderately priced that you must wonder how it is possible.

The explanation is LEXINGTON's unusual manufacturing position, its close alli- ance with ten big factories producing motor car parts. LEXINGTON's manufac- turing facilities give all of the advantages and economies of large-scale produc- tion without involving any of its extravagances.

The LEXINGTON is now in its tenth successful season. The Minute Man Six is designed and built by the same men and in the same shops as the famous LEXINGTON Thoroughbred Six.

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Five-Passenger Minute Man Six Touring Car	$1185
Four-Passenger Minute Man Six Clubster	1185
Five-Passenger Minute Man Six Convertible Sedan (shown)	1350
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THE THOROUGHBRED SIX

Seven-Passenger 60-H. P. Touring Car, 144-inch Wheelbase	$2875
Four-Passenger 60-H. P. Clubster, 130-inch Wheelbase	2675

Before you decide upon any year-round car see the LEXINGTON Minute Man Six Convertible Sedan at $1350. If you don't know the nearest LEXINGTON dealer, write us and we will gladly put you in touch with him. Literature on request.

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It may become dull.

It may become unattractive.

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Your scalp will be thoroughly cleansed and gently stimulated.

Dandruff will be controlled.

Your scalp will be healthier and give your hair every opportunity to grow.

Your hair will be softer.

Its natural beauty will be brought out.

Packer's Tar Soap contains the healing elements of pure pine-tar—and other soothing ingredients long recognized as good for the hair and scalp. Use it. Use it steadily according to directions. Send 10c for sample cake.

Write for our Manual, "The Hair and Scalp — Modern Care and Treatment," 36 pages of practical information. Sent free on request.

Packer's Tar Soap

"Pure as the Pines"

Packer's Liquid Tar Soap cleanses the hair and scalp delightfully. Delicately perfumed. Liberal sample bottle 10c.

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jugs and a cow-bell, and one of the men (there being three of them) dismounted, climbed into the loft where we were, and lit a match to see how to get into the second loft without seeing us. He climbed into the second loft and threw down some fodder with which to feed his mules, and when he got down to throw the fodder into the hallway, he threw it all down but one bundle and reached out for the last one and caught hold of the writer's knee. He jumped back, but upon reflection tried it again, and this time caught the foot of another of our party, who grabbed his hand and held him, while the other two of us climbed down and caught the other two.

They had been down into the valley for malt with which to mix their mash for distillation, and had left the malt at the house on the way to the barn. One of our men kept the three at the barn while the other two of us proceeded in the dark toward where the still was reported. As we passed the house a dog barked at us, but we kept very quiet and were undisturbed in reaching the distillery, which was some 200 yards from the house. There we found the still fully "set up" for operation. We waited until daylight when we could track the parties to and from the still. We found tracks leading from the distillery to the house and found the malt on the porch of the house. We destroyed the still and proceeded, after a search of the premises, to where another was reported in operation.

Here we found only a partial distillery, it having been partly torn away and moved before our arrival. At this place there had been considerable whisky made, preparations being under way to begin operations the next day for a "big run." Probably 100 gallons could have been made with the materials on hand.

At the first still there were a large stone furnace, an 80-gallon copper still, a cap, worm, heater-box, five fermenters, 600 gallons of beer, and all necessary utensils for making whisky. This is one of the largest copper stills that has been found in this territory in years, and was run by Abb and Bill Flood, who are the most notorious moonshiners in this section of the country, and who have served sentences before for moonshining.

The still is embedded into a furnace up to the top, then a cap of copper set on top of it, where the steam collects, and is run through a pipe into a worm, or coil, which coil is set into a tub or barrel of water to condense the steam, and when it comes out condensed it is called low wines, or singlings. It is then put in the still and boiled again, and this time when the steam evaporates it is whisky. Some of them use different processes, and only make one continuous boiling, but this whisky is not as good as when made the former way.

To begin with, the meal is cooked in the still, and then put in large boxes or barrels, called fermenters, where it is allowed to stand about three days. Then it is broken up and the malt added, with about one bushel of meal and malt to a barrel of water, and this is allowed to stand about four days to ferment. Then it is ready for distillation. The malt is corn, rye, or barley, sprouted, dried, and ground, and this is what makes the meal ferment.

These particular moonshiners are quite well to do, and own three or four head of horses, cattle, and some hogs, and are much better off than the average moonshiner or mountaineer. Some of the cases are pitiful. Some of them have hardly enough

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Robert Easton, 1420 Corn Exchange Bank Bldg., Chicago, I
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Geo. J. H. Sealy, 373 Bloomfield Ave., Caldwell, N. J.
Chas. H. Stasen, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. J. Robb, Y. M. C. A., Brainerd, Minn.
Mrs. J. A. Bunce, 24 W. Mercer St., Seattle, Wash.
W. J. Wolfe, Chatham, N. J.
Naomi W. Walker, 1616 So. Main St., Winston-Salem, N.
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A. E. Ollson, Sacramento, Calif.
D. R. Lisle, Gulfport Miss.
Jos. W. Wanek, Menominee, Mich.
E. B. Miller, 904 2nd Ave., Seattle, Wash.
Wallace Evan Wiegand, 2043 Knox Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Carl G. Manning, 30 State St., Boston, Mass.
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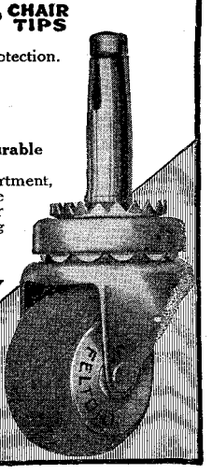

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to eat and less to wear. Their usual subsistence is corn bread, black sirup, coffee, and fat meat. They are the most hospitable people I ever saw, tho. They will divide the last ration they have with a stranger, even tho he be a revenue-officer. Sometimes while raiding in the mountains we have to stop for meals and lodging with these mountain people, at times with the people who are running the stills we are seeking to destroy, but they give us the best they have. Of course, they are paid well for it.

We ran across a family of a mother and five children in the mountains whose husband and father is now serving a sentence of a year for moonshining, and their only food in the house was one-half bushel of meal. They were living on the charity of the neighbors, who sometimes are not nearer than two or three miles. They were in a pitiable condition. We gave them some money and have asked the authorities to do what they could to secure a pardon for the unfortunate head of the family.

I want to say that in this case, as in lots of others, the revenue-officers have no picnic, and most of the trips are very wearisome, and they are often in the mountains from two days to a week, and half the time have to sleep on the ground and in the rain. We left Dalton, Ga., at 7 A.M. on Monday and returned at 6 P.M. Tuesday, driving a distance of some 80 miles. We were completely exhausted by our trip.

The Irishman Was Right.—A new story is at hand bearing upon the exasperating delay in completing the Lambs' new clubhouse. Thomas Findlay was one day passing the club-house, where the work upon the addition is still in progress. Meeting the janitor, Findlay asked him how soon the building would be ready for occupancy.

The janitor, an Irishman, replied: "About the first of October."

Findlay retorted, "You mean Septober."

"I meant what I said," insisted the janitor, "October."

"But there isn't any such month," declared Findlay.

"That's why I made it October," answered the janitor.—*New York Telegraph.*

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Swindlers are at work throughout the country soliciting subscriptions for popular periodicals. We urge that no money be paid to strangers even tho they exhibit printed matter apparently authorizing them to represent us, and especially when they offer cut rates or a bonus. THE LITERARY DIGEST mailing list showing dates of expiration of subscriptions is never given out to any one for collection of renewals. Better send subscriptions direct, or postpone giving your order until you can make inquiry. If you have reason to suspect that the members of your community are being swindled, notify your chief of police or sheriff, and the publishers, and arrange another interview with the agent at which you can take such action jointly as may seem proper.

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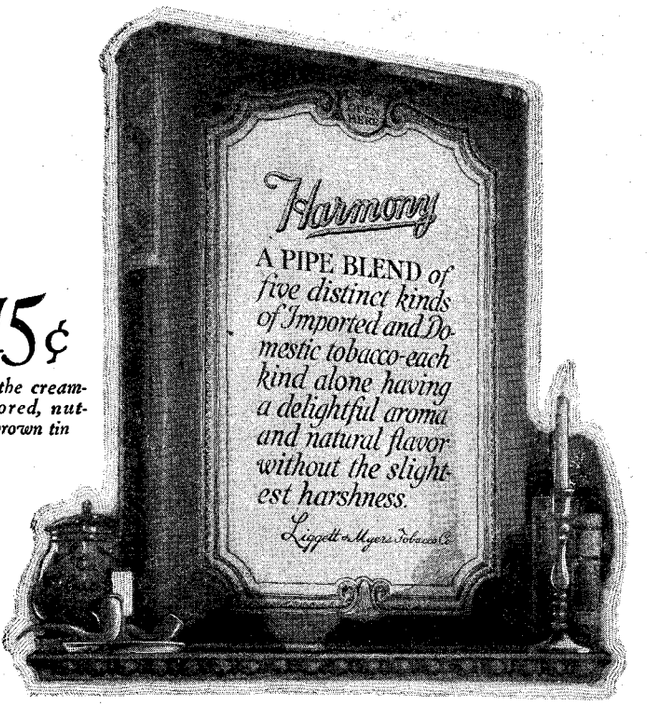
50c the case of six glass stoppered bottles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A PIPE BLEND of five distinct kinds of Imported and Domestic tobacco-each kind alone having a delightful aroma and natural flavor without the slightest harshness.
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But what they never have found in smoking tobacco, yet have always hoped for, is full-bodied richness that is delicately mild. Harmony gives just that flavor—it might be called "rich-mildness"—without even a trace of harshness or discord.

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This Pen is all write

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Graffco GEORGE B. GRAFF CO.
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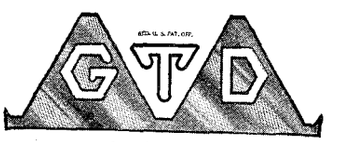

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Our big new Fall and Winter book is ready for you—contains 70 samples latest woolens—also lowest prices on men's hats, shoes and furnishings. It is your guide to correct and economical clothes buying. Mail coupon above or send post card for your copy. Please mention LITERARY DIGEST so that we can identify this special offer.

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SPICE OF LIFE

At the Lion's Cage.—BOY—"Gee whiz, mister, what 'ud happen if he got out?"

KEEPER—"Begorra, Oi'd lose me job!"—*Puck.*

Paying the Putter!—"Is golf an expensive game?"

"It must be. I heard my husband telling a friend the other day that he had to replace about eighteen pivots on the first nine holes."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Experienced.—"Have you the firmness that enables you to go on and do your duty in the face of ingratitude and ungenerous criticism?"

"I ought to have. I once cooked for a camping party."—*Washington Star.*

Less Crowded.—WILLIS—"Were you at the lecture last evening?"

GILLIS—"Yes."

WILLIS—"Wasn't that awful? The idea of five thousand people jammed and squeezed into that little hall."

GILLIS—"On the contrary, I thought it was quite a relief after being out on the municipal golf-links all afternoon."—*Life.*

Juvenile Logic.—It was at a private entertainment, and a lady had just risen from the piano.

"Would you like to be able to sing and play as I do, dear?" she queried of a little five-year-old miss.

"No, ma'am," was the unexpected reply.

"And why not?" asked the lady.

"'Cause," explained the small observer, "I wouldn't like to have people say such horrid things about me."—*Indianapolis Star.*

Thrifty.—It is said that Scottish humor is an electric spark that flies back and forth between the two extremes of whisky and religion. But the following anecdote is Scottish, without touching either extreme.

A wife was asked by her husband what kind of a bonnet she would like him ta bring her frae Glasgow, and she replied:

"Weel, ye'd best make it a straw bunnet, Jock, and when I'm done wi' it I'll feed it to the coo."—*Chicago Herald.*

Who Was It?—The kindergarten had been studying the wind all week—its power, effects, etc.—until the subject had been pretty well exhausted. To stimulate interest, the kindergartner said, in her most enthusiastic manner: "Children, as I came to school to-day in the trolley-car, the door opened and something came softly in and kissed me on the cheek. What do you think it was?"

And the children joyfully answered, "The conductor!"—*Harper's Magazine.*

Home-Made.—The River Clyde has been brought up to its present navigable condition by means of dredging, and the Glasgow people are very proud of it. One day a party of American sightseers turned up their noses at the Clyde.

"Call this a river?" they said. "Why, it's a ditch in comparison with our Mississippi, or St. Lawrence, or Delaware."

"Aweel, mon," said a Scotch bystander, "you've got Providence to thank for your rivers, but we made this oursels."—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

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A PRESIDENTIAL "STRAW VOTE" OF UNION LABOR

(*Continued from page* 874).

that at present Mr. Wilson is the favorite, but "this is a very funny district in respect to politics," yet our informant adds that in his belief Mr. Wilson will "get more votes there than any previous Democrat."

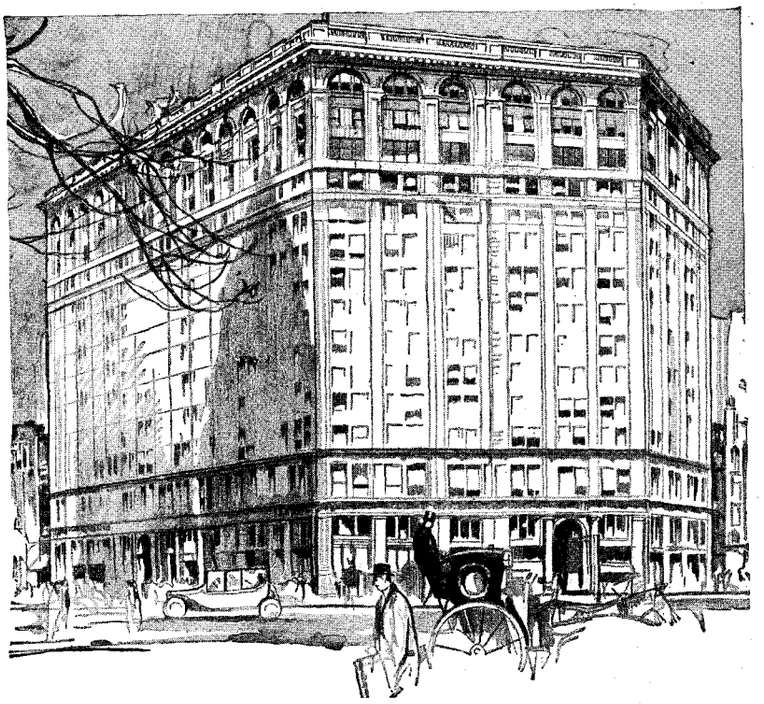
LABOR'S SLANT TOWARD SOCIALISM

We have just seen that some labor voters believe the Democrats "nearest related to the workers" after the Socialists, so we turn now to the candidacy of Mr. Benson. Neither Mr. Hughes nor Mr. Wilson appeals very strongly to our members, we hear from an officer of the Pulp, Sulfite, and Paper Mill workers in New Hampshire, who asserts that the trend among union men generally is "more and more toward Socialism," so he would infer that the vote of his associates will be cast for Mr. Allan Benson. An Ohio printing-pressmen's union questions whether any logical reason can be put forth why these workers should support any other candidate, for "the duty of the working class is to support the working-class candidates. The capitalist class is doing it, why should not the working class do the same?" A similar statement comes from Mr. W. A. Logan, president of the Carriage, Wagon, and Automobile Workers' Union, who says that while he does not claim that every member of that organization will vote for Mr. Benson, because all shades of political opinion are to be found among the membership, nevertheless he is convinced that if a poll of the members were taken it would show a majority in favor of Socialism, and the reason for the inclination toward Socialism is the "invasion of the rights of the workers." This informant adds:

"Instead of enforcing the law impartially, the police and the militia are used to break strikes, prevent peaceful picketing, prevent the distribution of literature, and break up street meetings. When these means fail, the courts can always be relied upon to come to the rescue of the employer with an injunction depriving the workers of every constitutional right.

"This condition of affairs is very acute just at this time in Detroit, where we have a very large membership and where this membership sees the foregoing put into practise every day. They are rapidly losing all confidence in the present form of government as it is administered by both of the dominant parties"

An official of a cigar-makers' union in Wisconsin took a secret ballot among his associates in five towns, with the result that Mr. Hughes received 4 votes, Mr. Wilson 8, and Mr. Benson 32, and we hear from a painters' union in Sacramento that among these workers 70 per cent. of the vote favors Mr. Benson, and 25 per cent.



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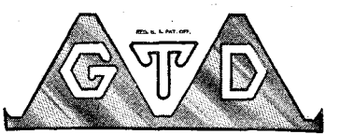

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Mr. Wilson, leaving 5 per cent. to Mr. Hughes. Another intimation of the spread of Socialism among the workers comes from a director of the Paving Cutters' Union, who confesses that it is rather difficult to say just what the present trend of sentiment is because theirs is largely a "floating trade," and they do not get close enough together to ascertain the political feeling of the membership, yet he believes that of the members with whom he has come in contact, the majority "would, if they had a vote, cast it for the Socialist candidate."

REPLIES FAVORING MR. HUGHES

Following Mr. Benson's 47 votes comes Mr. Hughes with 43, and in his favor is the striking statement from the Central Labor Union of Asheville that sentiment is "fast changing in his direction." A cigar-makers' union in Illinois reports that 70 per cent. of the members will vote for the Republican candidate, and in New York an association of saw-workers informs us that the majority of the membership will support Mr. Hughes, and the same is said of a cigar-makers' union in Wisconsin, where La Follette is the favorite for the senatorship. How the tariff persists as an issue is evidenced in the statement from a glove-workers' union in Gloversville, N. Y., that the town has always been a Republican stronghold because of the tariff on gloves. While this union favors Hughes, the official who gives us the information personally favors Wilson, and believes "a careful study of his record should convince labor leaders that he has represented labor wherever there has been an opportunity." But we hear from an official of the Brotherhood of Railway Postal Clerks, who disagrees with the member of this union quoted previously, that the men are "disgusted with the Administration's handling of the postal service, especially the railway mail service, and many lifelong Democrats will vote for Mr. Hughes." The Republican candidate is in favor also with the Organization of Railroad Laborers and Helpers of Montgomery, West Virginia, while we hear from the secretary of a local of the International Association of Machinists the following:

"At the time of the passage of the Adamson Bill there was considerable sentiment for Wilson, among the railroad men particularly. Since they have had an opportunity to study the bill and read the discussion of the bill by Hughes and others there has been a marked change in sentiment.

"I think they feel that they have been deceived and that the passage of the bill was done only for political reasons."

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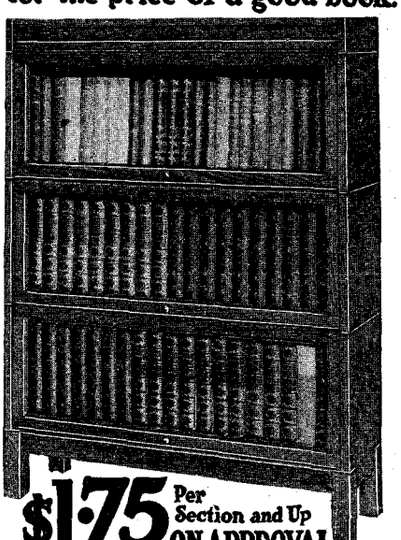

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organizations. Politics are not discust in labor meetings, we are succinctly advised by an official of the Federal Labor Union of Maine, yet at the same time our informant, with an underlined *but*, tells us to "see the result of the recent election in Maine," and we hear from Iowa City, Ia., that any prediction about the way labor will vote will be "only a guess," for organized labor "votes independently." Similar information comes from the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of Boston, whose representative, however, states that the trend of sentiment favors for President—

"One who believes in the right of all workers to organize for their protection against encroachment upon their rights by either employers, politicians, or others.

"The workers want for President one who believes not in compulsory trade agreements between employers and employees in all trades and callings to provide in advance for the settlement of all disputes without recourse to strike or lockout. The organized workers on one side backed by public opinion would compel employers to respect arbitration decisions or the employers backed by public opinion would have the same influence on the workers.

"This plan would entirely eliminate the most fruitful source of labor troubles, namely, the denial by the employers of the worker's right to be represented by the union of his craft. The latest New York traction strike is an example."

An official of the American Federation of Musicians in St. Louis, speaking only for himself, says he can not imagine how any honest member of organized labor can support Mr. Hughes for President because, like Mr. Taft, Mr. Hughes is the "antithesis of the proletarian. His vote on the Danbury hatters' case clearly proves his antagonism. His successor on the bench would never vote that way." Among the union of International Wood Carvers in Brooklyn, the question of the preferred candidate was discust, but the opinions of the members, we are informed, were so varied that "we could not come to a special conclusion." This division of sentiment is recorded also by the New Britain, Conn., Union of Cigar Makers and by the Crane Followers and Platform Workers of Schenectady, N. Y.

Sentiment is described as about "equally divided between Mr. Hughes and Mr. Wilson" in some labor circles, tho we hear much more frequently of the division lying between Mr. Benson and Mr. Wilson. But from a union of Flint Glass Workers the information comes that, tho opinion is divided between Mr. Hughes and Mr. Wilson, "we as a body of union men believe in a high tariff, especially in the glass trade, as we have suffered a lot by glass being imported to this country. In fact, it is known that some glass could be imported cheaper than the American manufacturer could produce it." Therefore the personal conviction of our informant is to

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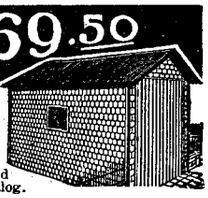

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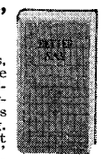

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support the candidates that pledge themselves on a "regulation of the tariff." But another union of this craft predicts that the Republicans will be the "biggest losers," for the standpat Democrats will vote for Wilson, and a few of the standpat Republicans will vote for him also, while the Socialist party will make a big gain by "drawing most of their votes from the Republican side." As between Mr. Hughes and Mr. Wilson, this observer predicts that Mr. Wilson will run far ahead of Mr. Hughes because of his record of labor legislation, and from a union of Retail Clerks in Joliet, Ill., we learn also that the independent voter there is supporting Wilson for the same reason. At the same time, we are told that among so-called Democratic and Republican voters "it makes very little difference what a President does or does not do." From a high authority in the International Coopers' Union we hear the following:

"The trend of sentiment among our union members is of a complex character—perhaps one thousand favor the Socialistic ticket, two thousand favor Wilson—these are of American, English, and Irish extraction, and perhaps four or five thousand favor Hughes—of which about all are of German extraction or German-born.

"The latter summary is based on the attitude pursued by the Washington Administration toward the war. I find that the Germans want none of Wilson, while our other members are believers in high protection."

Another illuminating statement is provided by an official of the International Association of Machinists, who for two months traveled among workmen of this craft in the State of Ohio. Everywhere he found that the machine-shop workers "give Wilson credit for doing more than any other President ever has done," and he tells us further that—

"His stand in compelling action on the Child-Labor Bill was especially appreciated. His action on the eight-hour law for the railroad men has met a rather curious reception. The shopmen have been struggling for an eight-hour day for at least fifteen years and the Brotherhoods only decided to ask for it a year ago. The shop trades were the ones who created public sentiment favorable to the movement but they find themselves still making the struggle. The shopmen seem to think Wilson is the best President we have ever had, but it is hard to tell how they will vote.

"There is very little sentiment favorable to Hughes, but in a number of big manufacturing plants a campaign has already been started to enroll the workers into Hughes clubs. Of course, some success will be attained, but the men themselves do not seem to be favorable to Hughes.

"Socialistic sentiment is apparently growing very fast in Ohio. Almost the only ones who are openly and positively declaring themselves are those who favor the Socialist candidates. I believe a considerable vote will be polled for them in this State."

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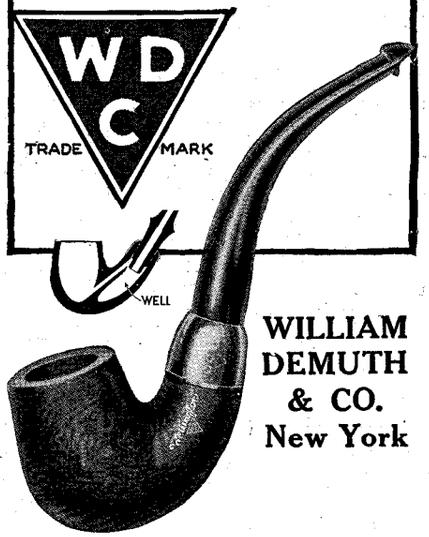

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CURRENT EVENTS

THE EUROPEAN WAR

WESTERN FRONT

September 22.—The Paris count of Teuton captives taken during the Somme fighting, since July 1, places the total at 55,800 men and officers. About five-eighths of these were taken by the French. The French enter the outskirts of Combles, occupying two German positions and taking 140 prisoners. The British take two lines of trenches on the mile front between Martinpuich and Flers, pushing on toward Bapaume.

September 23.—On a half-mile front east of Courcelette, the British take a series of German trenches, reaching nearer to Bapaume. French patrols are reported at the southern boundaries of Combles. In the fighting many aeroplanes are engaged, of which the Germans shoot down eleven, the British and French seven, according to dispatches from both sides.

Flying nearly one hundred miles beyond the border, a French aeroplane drops a quantity of bombs on military establishments at Mannheim and Ludwigshaven, in the Palatinate.

September 24.—Kiffin Y. Rockwell, an American aviator with the French flying corps, is killed in an air-battle with a German machine on the Alsace front.

Continued air-battles are reported by Paris in the day's warfare, during which, in over a hundred combats, fifty-seven aeroplanes are destroyed. Two French aviators, in flights of 500 miles, drop a number of bombs on the Krupp works at Essen.

September 25.—According to the Berlin report, the raid on Essen failed to do any damage. The loss of two aircraft in the raid two days ago is admitted, with the statement that the remainder returned safely.

The French take trenches along the Canal du Nord, moving nearer to Péronne, their objective.

In a forward sweep the British take Morval and Les Bœufs, northeast of Combles, while the French, south of Combles, capture and occupy Rancourt, afterward pressing to the outskirts of Fregicourt. Combles is stated to be completely cut off, as the armies to the north and south of it are scarcely a mile apart. Along the six-mile front between Combles and Martinpuich, more than a mile of German trenches fall into British hands, thus straightening out the line at a point but four miles from Bapaume.

September 26.—Combles is taken by the British and French troops entering it from opposite sides. The British also take Thiepval and Gueudecourt, three miles from Bapaume. General Foch's troops, after driving the Germans from Combles, take the small wood north of Fregicourt, as well as adjoining ground in the direction of Bapaume.

September 27.—The Allied drive on the Somme front continues as the British consolidate in Thiepval, and seize the ridge to the northeast of the village. Stuff Redoubt, a German work, is captured, while five miles to the eastward 2,000 yards of German trenches, north of Flers, are taken, and Eaucourt l'Abbaye is threatened.

East of Rancourt, recently captured, the French penetrate the St. Pierre Vaast Wood, in addition to taking a fortified wood east of Vermandovillers. More than 5,000 prisoners are taken in the last two days.

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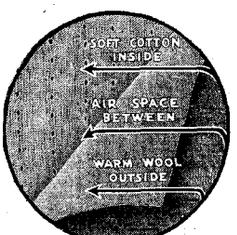

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EASTERN FRONT

September 21.—The Russian offensive is shifted from the Lemberg sector to the east of Kovel. Petrograd admits that the drive on Kovel has been stopt by the Austrians, altho scattered fighting still continues. In the Karpathians the Russians take one of the heights near Panther Mountain, with 438 men and quantities of ammunition.

Berlin announces that the height of Smotrec, lost three days ago, has been retaken by them.

Turkish troops appear for the first time on the Riga front, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd. They are said to be German equipped, and led by German and Austrian officers.

September 25.—The Russians begin a fresh offensive along the entire Eastern front, heavy fighting being especially in evidence near Vladimir-Volynski, west of Lutsk, in the Halicz sector, and in the Karpathians.

THE ITALIAN FRONT

September 21.—The Italians take up a new position near Santa Caterina, east of Göritz, repulsing Austrian attacks in the Carso sector south of Villanova.

September 22.—Rome reports a continued advance at the head of Vanoi Cismon Valley, toward the summit of Monte Sief, in the Upper Cordevole.

September 23.—The whole summit of Monte Cimone, on the Trentino front, southeast of Rovereto, is blown up by an Austrian mine and most of the Italian force holding the position killed, says a dispatch from Vienna. Three hundred and ninety-one surviving are taken prisones.

IN THE BALKANS

September 21.—London reports that the Russo-Roumanian forces have won the great Dobrudja battle over General Mackensen, and that the Teutons are retreating southward toward the border. For six days the fighting raged along a forty-five-mile line from ten miles south of Constanza to Cernavoda, on the Danube.

Roumania reports the capture of Szekely Udvarhely, bringing one-fourth of Transylvania into the hands of the Allies.

According to Paris, the Servians drive back the Bulgars who had a hold on Boresnoca, while the French, on the left wing, take Hill 1550, three miles northwest of Pisoderi. A Bulgarian statement says that the Servians have not taken the Kaimakcalan height, as announced by the Allies, and that the fighting around Florina is in the Teutons' favor.

From Berlin comes the announcement that the Germans will not give up the Greek forces recently taken at Kavala, and now lodged at Görlitz, in Silesia. They will continue interned until the end of the war.

September 22.—The pro-Ally revolt in Greece spreads, according to Athens, to Epirus and Macedonia, where it is averred that officials are declaring for the Allies.

The Servians push back the Bulgar forces in the region of Broda, north of the Greek frontier to Urbani, taking 100 prisoners. The French in the same campaign take the heights dominating the road from Florina to Poplii.

Sofia claims that the Bulgar forces are still at Florina, despite French reports to the contrary. It is also added that Russian and Roumanian attacks have been repulsed in the Moglenica Valley, east of Florina.

September 23.—The Bulgars resume the offensive in Macedonia, according to Berlin, routing the Allied left wing and

E: TUESDAY. SEPTEMBER 12, 1916.

How to Keep Well, By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

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DIABETIC SUGGESTIONS FROM JOSLIN

Following are diabetic suggestions, recipes, and menus from Joslin:

1. Hepco cakes, equivalent to one egg. Hepco flour, 4¾ ounces; eggs, 2; cream (40 per cent), 2 ounces; butter, 1¾ ounces. Makes twelve cakes.

The Chicago Tribune

of Tuesday, September 12th, 1916, prints the above. It not only shows that Hepco Flour is widely known, but also that it is recommended by world-famous physicians in the treatment of Diabetes.

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center, and capturing two villages, a camp, and trench positions.

Berlin reports the capture of the Vulcan Pass in Transylvania, south of Petroseny. with 526 prisoners.

The Teutonic forces under von Mackensen are reported again on the defensive in the Dobrudja battle, according to London, which avers that Russian and Roumanian forces are pounding at both flanks. Berlin's dispatches of the recent German victory are characterized by London as admissions that it was "inconsiderable."

London hears that the German retreat after the battle of the Dobrudja has come to a halt, and that Mackensen's forces, in a counter-attack have gained a marked victory over the Roumanians. There is some doubt, say the British press, whether this victory over the Roumanians is part of the battlo claimed by the Russo-Roumanian forces or a counter-attack following the reported victory. This ambiguity is laid to the failure of the dispatch to mention anything about a Teutonic victory over the Russians, who were present.

September 24.—In the Karpathians, the Teutons regain some ground, and make additional advances between Ludova and Baba-Ludova.

Russian attacks are resumed all along the Eastern front from the Pripet Marshes to Transylvania. Near Manajov, between the Sereth and Stripa Rivers, German trenches are entered after five attacks. Berlin reports that the trenches are later rewon, together with 700 prisoners. Petrograd places the number of Austrians captured at 1,500.

Germany agrees to return the Greek corps seized at Kavala, in response to the Greek "ultimatum," on condition that the men, returning through Switzerland, are not seized by the Entente or punished afterward "for loyal or neutral feelings or actions."

General Sarrail's Allied troops attack the Bulgarians in Macedonia, along the entire front. On the right, the British cross the Struma again, driving the enemy back, while on the left, the Servians and French invest the main defenses of Monastir. Jenmita, on the Struma, is occupied by the British, who follow the retreating Bulgars as far as Kara Dzakovbala. Increased activity is reported in the vicinity of Lake Doiran.

In the Dobrudja, Russian and Roumanian forces attack Moustafraze, but are driven off, says Sofia. The army recently driven out of the Vulcan Pass by the Austrians has stopt, says London, turned, and is holding the line against any possible Teuton invasion of Roumania from the west.

September 25.—The Allied forces advance a little nearer to Monastir, pushing back the Bulgar and German forces, avers Paris. North of Florina the French troops seize part of Petorak, while advances are also made west of Florina by the Russians, who take Hill 916.

September 26.—Vulcan Pass and Szurduk Pass, in the Transylvanian Alps, are evacuated by the Teutons, according to admissions from Berlin and Vienna. A German aeroplane squadron bombards Bucharest, killing sixty.

Sofia reports that in the Dobrudja, the Bulgars have attacked the Allied forces along the Amzarech-Pervela line, and forced them to retire northward.

September 27.—Sofia reports important successes in the attack on the Servians, east of the Cerna, when the Allied lines were compelled to retreat. According

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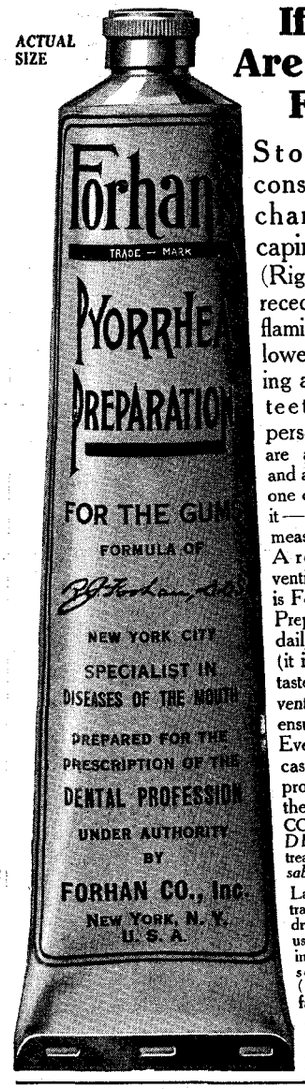

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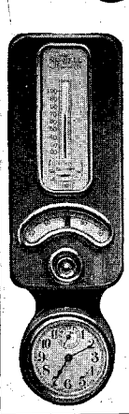

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to London, the report from Sofia is unconfirmed by word from Berlin.

The Roumanian forces advance further into Transylvania, returning to within range of Petroseny. Bucharest reports violent fighting south of Hermannstadt and an attack on the Austrians in the Jiu Valley, where a slight victory was won.

GENERAL

September 21.—A revolution in Crete is reported from Athens. The revolutionists are said to have declared independence, established a provisional government, and to have sent a delegation to General Sarrail, at Saloniki.

September 22.—The French submarine *Foucault* is sunk in the Adriatic by an Austrian aeroplane, according to dispatches from Berlin.

September 23.—Constantinople reports a victory over British troops east of Suez on September 18, when the Turks attacked the enemy in the neighborhood of Tavale Wells, and forced him to retreat.

During an air-raid on London, two German aircraft are brought down by British guns over the eastern counties of England and the outskirts of the metropolis. British casualties reported are 30 dead and 100 injured.

The Portuguese invasion of East Africa continues, according to Lisbon, when Miobo is occupied after the passage of the Rovuma River. Katibus is also seized, and the invaders proceed toward Nacoas. On the right wing, Taketo, on Ravuma Bay, is reached, while the enemy withdraws to Sasawara, west of Lindi.

September 24.—Dispatches from London aver that Germany is facing a political crisis, due to the attempts of the supporters of von Tirpitz to overthrow Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, and resume the submarine-warfare. The Socialists are reported to have voted, 251 to 5, accepting a resolution not to make peace until the integrity of Germany is guaranteed.

September 25.—A bread-famine in Vienna and riotous discussions of the food question in the Luxemburg Parliament are reported from German sources.

Another success for the Arab rebels is announced from Cairo, stating that the Turkish garrison at Taif, sixty-five miles southeast of Mekka, which was besieged by the grand sherif, has surrendered with 850 prisoners, and large military stores are captured.

London reports indications that ex-Premier Venizelos is about to put himself at the head of a Greek revolution against the King. He is stated to have left Athens surreptitiously, early in the morning, and to have been picked up at sea in an open boat. It is rumored that he will go to Crete first, and afterward to Saloniki. The Cretan insurrection is said to be complete, while the general revolt is spreading throughout the country.

September 26.—*Zeppelins* again raid England, says London, dropping bombs on the coast, but failing to get to London. Some casualties and damages are reported.

The official list of casualties resulting from the last two *Zeppelin*-raids on London set the total killed at 74, with 152 injured.

Former Premier Venizelos arrives in Crete and announces his plan of a provisional government, "not for revolution, but to induce the King to protect his subjects," as the address puts it.

The Spanish Government protests to Berlin in a stern note against the German torpedoing of Spanish vessels.

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ptember 27.—London hears that Greece has at last decided to enter the Entente, after an agreement between the Greek Council of Ministers and the King. The Kaloggerropoulos Cabinet is to resign at once, says the bulletin, when the King will sign a mobilization decree. Seven vessels of the Greek Navy join the Allied fleet in the Mediterranean.

IN MEXICO

ptember 21.—Washington receives official word from General Bell at the border that Francisco Villa entered Chihuahua City on September 16, and was there joined by officers from the staff of General Trevino, of the Carranzista forces.

ptember 22.—General Trevino denies that Villa captured Chihuahua City, or entered it on friendly terms. He characterizes the story as part of a Villista plot.

ptember 23.—Three train-loads of Carranzista troops are sent to points on the border and along the Mexican Northwestern Railroad to prevent any movement of the Villa bandits toward American soil, says a dispatch from Juarez, by way of El Paso.

ptember 26.—According to a bulletin from El Paso, six hundred Villa sympathizers have been executed by General Trevino for aiding in the attack on Chihuahua City, on September 16.

FOREIGN

GENERAL

ptember 21.—Americans purchase the Mesdag collection of art at The Hague, for the purpose of bringing it to America. The collection is reputed one of the finest private collections in Europe, and contains many of the best examples of the Barbizon school.

DOMESTIC

ptember 21.—The last efforts to end the New York car-strike fail, as the Unions threaten to call out 90,000 men to aid in the tie-up. The mayor announces that he will, if necessary, require the militia to preserve order.

ptember 22.—The Anglo-Russian commission purchases a controlling interest in the stock of the Eddystone Ammunition Company, a huge American munitions manufactory.

The Unions order 750,000 men to quit work on September 27, when the fight for the carmen will be taken up with a view to bringing the situation to a finish. It is announced to be not a "strike" but a "suspension of work," and is expected to produce the greatest tie-up in history.

eptember 27.—Only 55,000 workers strike in New York, following the Unions' order, altho 125,000 quit work. The real test is to come later, announces the leaders, bitter at the slow response to the strike edict. The walkout is attended with little disorder.

Rear-Admiral C. R. Vreeland, of the General Board of the Navy, dies at Atlantic City, aged sixty-four. He was noted as an advocate of greater armament.

Senator Walter Edge wins the Republican nomination for Governor of New Jersey over Col. Austen Colgate by an estimated plurality of 15,000. Incomplete returns give Senator Martine the Democratic nomination for Senator over the Administration's candidate, John W. Westcott.

At the Japanese Embassy the admission is made by officials that the Japanese Government intends to reopen the California land question as soon as the war closes.

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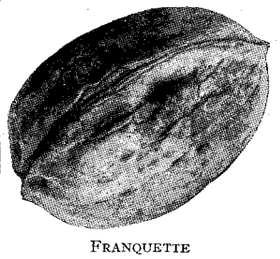
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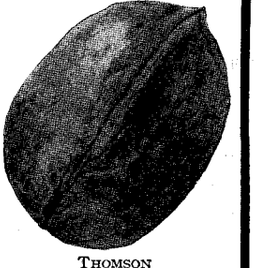
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

OUR COUNTRY ALMOST OUT OF DEBT TO EUROPE

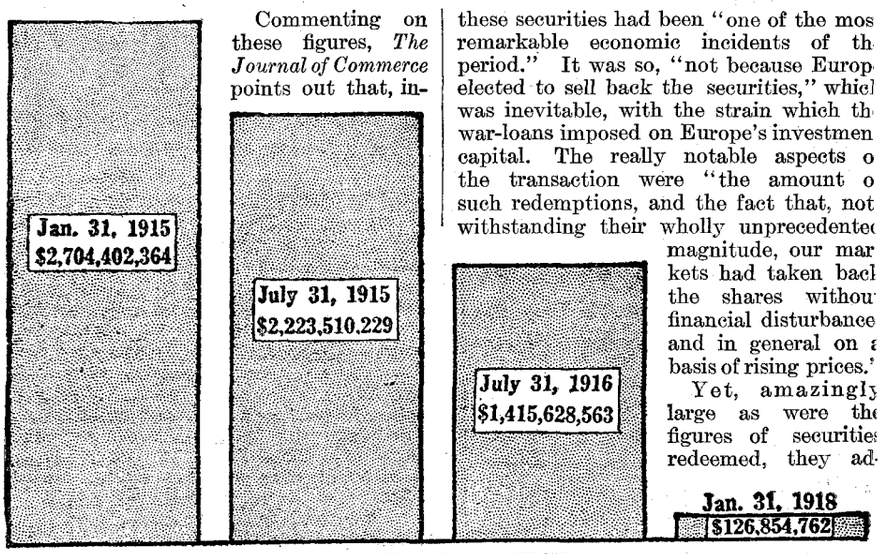
SEVERAL months ago, L. F. Loree, of the Delaware-Hudson Company, published the results of inquiries he had made as to the amount of railroad stocks and bonds held abroad, with the amount of the probable sales of them made to this country since the war began. More recently (on September 23), he published the results of further inquiries, made perhaps a year after the first. These showed that the foreign sales in that period had amounted to an additional sum of $807,881,666. The foreign holdings of our securities on January 31, 1915, were $2,704,402,364. During the first six months of last year, the amount returned to us reached a total of $480,892,135; at the end of the year this amount was increased to $807,881,666. Mr. Loree, in making an estimate as to the total amount still remaining in European hands on July of this year, arrived at the sum of $1,415,628,000, these figures being the par value of the securities; their market value was estimated at $1,110,099,000.

The information on which Mr. Loree based his figures was obtained from 144 railroad companies, the same being all the railroads in the country having a length of more than one hundred miles. The number of companies which reported that some of their securities were held abroad was 105 out of the 144. Following is a table in which the securities held abroad are classified, with the amounts held there at different dates, their par values, and market values:

AMERICAN RAILROAD SECURITIES HELD ABROAD ON AUGUST 1, 1916

	Par Value			Market Value	
Class of Securities	*July 31, 1916*	*July 31, 1915*	*Jan. 31, 1915**	*July 31, 1916*	*July 31, 191*
Preferred stock	$120,597,750	$163,129,850	$204,394,400	$93,816,715	$117,863,3
Second preferred stock	4,858,650	5,608,850	5,558,150	2,060,256	2,115,4
Common stock	336,761,704	511,437,356	573,880,393	234,154,103	342,225,9
Notes	9,070,955	24,632,292	58,254,390	6,844,240	22,574,2
Debenture bonds	74,796,900	160,288,700	187,508,310	69,858,284	141,444,5
Collateral trust bonds	85,166,470	180,590,850	282,418,415	66,526,692	136,422,1
Mortgage bonds	774,793,834	1,150,339,130	1,371,156,851	628,183,797	962,081,6
Equipment trust bonds	7,788,300	25,253,201	20,233,455	7,015,683	24,480,4
Car trusts	836,000	29,000	.....	681,320	29,0
Receivers' certificates	958,000	2,201,000	998,000	958,000	2,201,0
Total	$1,415,628,563	$2,223,510,229	$2,704,402,364	$1,110,099,090	$1,751,437,9

* No market value determined for first compilation.
† Market value as of August 2, 1915.



OUR VANISHING DEBT TO EUROPE.
These figures take no account of what Europe now owes to us, or may contract to us in future.

Commenting on these figures, *The Journal of Commerce* points out that, interesting and valuable as they are in indicating the liquidation of American securities by foreign holders, the data are "necessarily incomplete by reason of the fact that they do not include stocks and bonds of industrial corporations and State and municipal issues, and for the further reason that a large volume of securities owned by foreigners are held in the names of American bankers or brokers as far as the records of the railroad corporations are concerned." On the other hand, some securities which the records disclose as being owned by foreigners "are, as a matter of fact, now in the hands of American holders, who have purchased the securities outright or who are holding them as collateral for loans." It was assumed by the writer of the article that the $104,000,000 of American securities which have been put up as collateral for the $250,000,000 British Government and the $100,000,000 French Government loan "are included in Mr. Loree's tabulation of foreign holdings, as is also the much larger amount in the hands of the British Treasury which is held in reserve for use as collateral in future loans." The writer added that it was assumed in banking circles that the British Treasury had mobilized practically all of the American securities owned by British subjects. The penal tax placed on them had forced investors to part with their American holdings, and the same condition had applied to the results of the mobilization carried on by the French Treasury.

The New York *Evening Post* declares that the repurchases in this country of these securities had been "one of the most remarkable economic incidents of the period." It was so, "not because Europe elected to sell back the securities," which was inevitable, with the strain which the war-loans imposed on Europe's investment capital. The really notable aspects of the transaction were "the amount of such redemptions, and the fact that, notwithstanding their wholly unprecedented magnitude, our markets had taken back the shares without financial disturbance and in general on a basis of rising prices."

Yet, amazingly large as were the figures of securities redeemed, they ad-

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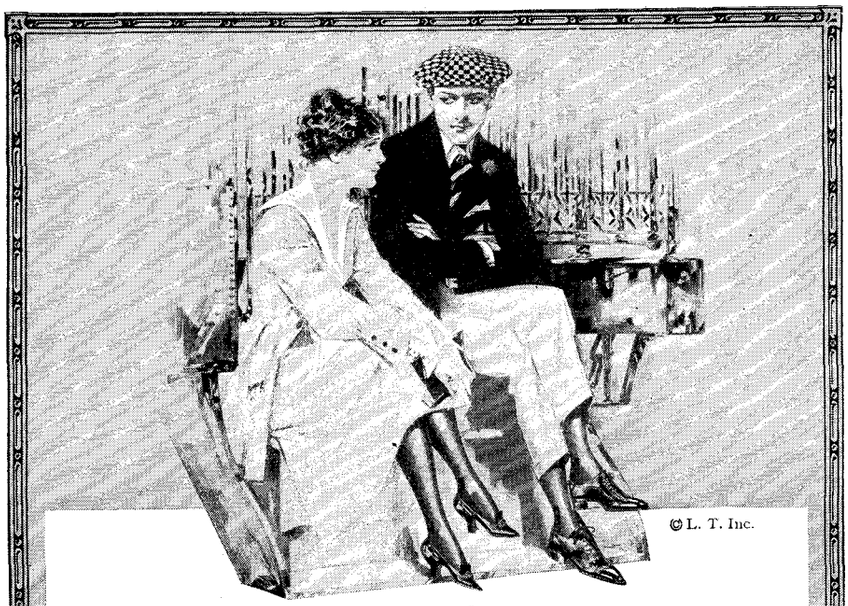
mittedly fell far short of the total, since they did not include stocks or bonds of American industrial corporations owned abroad and sold back to us during the war. It has been roughly estimated that about $300,000,000 of that class of securities have been redeemed in the same period. Nor did even the resultant total of nearly $1,600,000,000 account for everything, "for large blocks of American securities, owned by European investors before the war, were habitually held in trust for the foreign owners by New York banking institutions." The test applied by Mr. Loree would not disclose foreign ownership in such cases; yet it was known that "very great quantities of these securities also have been sold to American purchasers." If we allow for the European selling on our Stock Exchange in July, 1914, and in the eight weeks since last July—periods not covered by the Loree estimate—the general inference, in this writer's opinion, would be that "more than $2,000,000,000 of our own securities, or more than 50 per cent. of the total owned abroad before the war, have been redeemed."

In the matter of other American securities still held abroad, such as those of industrial companies, a writer in the New York *World* remarked that they numbered in amount about one-fourth as much as the foreign-held railroad securities, and he believed they had been returned since the war began in about equal proportions. Our foreign debt at the outbreak of the war appears from Mr. Loree's figures to have been much smaller than formerly estimated, but the figures he has collected do not include the enormous liquidation in foreign holdings of Americans that took place for several weeks before the war began.

What could be counted on with some certainty in *The World's* opinion was that $1,750,000,000 "did not greatly underestimate the existing amount of our foreign debt." And against this figure there stood a foreign indebtedness to us of nearly $1,500,000,000 which had been created since the war began, so that "our net foreign debt now amounts practically to nothing"; while within a very few months "the balance of debt will have turned materially in our favor," and for the United States after the war "a position of power in world trade and finance which can be made and held first among the nations or which can be destroyed by a reversion to exclusion-tariff policies and disorder in finance."

STILL HIGHER COMMODITY PRICES

In the month of August there occurred what *Bradstreet's* calls "a world-wide upward sweep in commodity prices." It was more marked in Europe than elsewhere, but this country fully participated in the movement. In England, the price-levels reached were the highest ever known, the chief cause there being the war. The rise in this country, however, exceeded previous records, and was due to a combination of circumstances. One important factor was the fact that we had been engaged in supplying a large part of the world's needs; another, the decline that had taken place in our wheat and other crops; other causes mentioned by *Bradstreet's* being the high price of raw cotton, embargoes on railway freight in anticipation of strikes, and increased wages. Contrasting quotation for wheat or flour, live stock, beef, mutton, eggs, milk, cheese, and cotton, the trends on essential things were found to be practically



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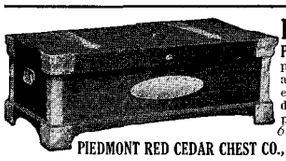

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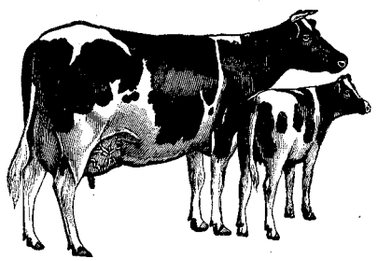

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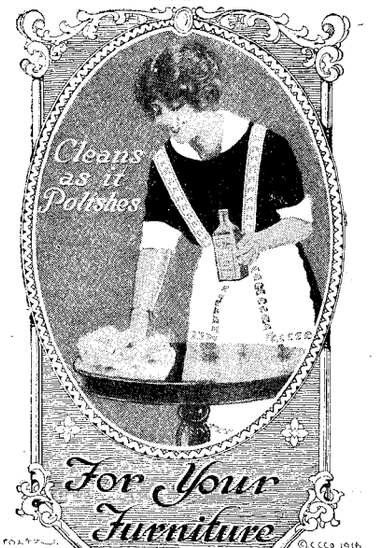

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the same, and that was upward. *Bradstreet's* made the following additional statements:

"Speaking statistically, *Bradstreet's* index-number as of September 1 last, $11.7853, establishes a new high record, one that represents an advance of 3 per cent. over August 1, while bringing to a sharp stop the slight downward movements that had been in progress during the four months prior to September 1. The current level is a fraction of 1 per cent. higher than the previous high mark, $11.7598, touched on April 1 last, and discloses increases of 20 per cent. over September 1, 1915 and 1914.

"Ten groups advanced during a month's time, the underlying causes having already been given in a general way. Three groups declined—hides and leather, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous products—a slight drop in hides having reduced the index-number for the group first named, while the steady downward course of carbolic acid, combined with a sharp drop in sulfuric acid, weakened chemicals and drugs, and a recession in hops caused the miscellaneous group to recede. It is interesting to note that the breadstuffs group shows a rise of 42 per cent. over last year, while that covering provisions indicates an advance of 26 per cent., and hides and leather as well as textiles reflect increases of 21 per cent. and 33 per cent. respectively. The following table shows the high and low points for the different groups in different years:

	High		*Low*	
Breadstuffs....	Sept. 1, 1916	$.1460	July 1, 1896	$.0524
Live stock.....	Sept. 1, 1916	.4975	July 1, 1896	.1855
Provisions.....	Sept. 1, 1916	2.7416	July 1, 1896	1.3619
Fruits.....	Sept. 1, 1916	.3300	July 1, 1896	.1210
Hides and lea..	July 1, 1916	1.8700	July 1, 1896	.8250
Textiles.....	Sept. 1, 1916	3.1387	July 1, 1896	1.5799
Metals.....	May 1, 1916	1.0151	July 1, 1896	.3757
Coal and coke..	Oct. 1, 1902	.0126	July 1, 1896	.0048
Oils.....	May 1, 1916	.5547	July 1, 1896	.2082
Naval stores...	Apr. 1, 1911	.1662	July 1, 1896	.0402
Building mtls..	Aug. 1, 1901	.1156	Dec. 1, 1911	.0708
Chem. & drugs.	Mar. 1, 1916	1.6858	Sept. 1, 1910	.5797
Miscellaneous..	Nov. 1, 1904	.6077	July 1, 1896	.2150

"In the following table will be found the average of the index-numbers for years back to 1892:

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8	8.0094	1898	6.5713
7	8.9045	1897	6.1159
6	8.4176	1896	5.9124
5	8.0987	1895	6.4346
4	7.9187	1894	6.6846
3	7.9364	1893	7.5324
2	7.8759	1892	7.7769
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"The index-number for 1916 is based on the levels indicated for the 1st day of January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, and September."

BARGAIN IN BONDS

Attention has been called by *The Financial World* to the fact that international banking-houses in this country having German connections are doing a large business in American bonds at prices which look very attractive." Such bonds as Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s, Southern Pacific refunding 4s, Denver & Rio Grande refunding 5s, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s, Central Pacific first 4s, and many other gilt-edge bonds "are to be had at prices all the way from 4 to 5 points below the current market prices for these issues quoted on the New York Stock Exchange."

These bonds are sold to American investors for delivery "after the war," the buyer receiving a written contract guaranteeing him the delivery of his purchase as soon as the conflict is over, and with all the interest-coupons that have become due attached. The buyer, of course, surrenders the use of the interest-money during the time intervening between the date of purchase and the delivery of the bonds. The representative of one large house closely in touch with American investment conditions in Germany informed *The Financial World* that he "had done a larger business in American bonds on the above basis in the last few weeks than at any other period of the war, and that the investment plan readily appeals to the average American with capital as a safe way to buy gilt-edge bonds at low prices." One wealthy individual whom he approached in Boston took $100,000 of American bonds on the basis of delivery after the war is over, and was glad to get them. Still another series of bonds that may be had at bargain prices are those sold in Germany by Japan. The Japanese 4½s, due in 1925, German stamped, are now to be had at 75. Below are the New York Stock Exchange prices of these bonds and the price at which those now held in Germany may be had:

	Stock Exchange Price	*German Price*
Atchison general 4s	92⅜	87
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	90	85
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	91⅝	87
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	88	84
Southern Pacific refunding 4s	89⅝	85
Denver & Rio Grande refunding 5s	68	65
Rock Island refunding 4s	71½	67
Japan second 4½s, 1925	81	75

The writer explains that, earlier in the war, bonds held in Germany "were shipped here surreptitiously or sent to Sweden or Holland for sale here, but the difficulties of getting them past the English blockade were very great." A later method, and the one now followed, "has proved by far the best and most satisfactory, and will doubtless be continued until the end of the war."

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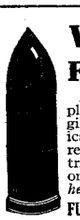

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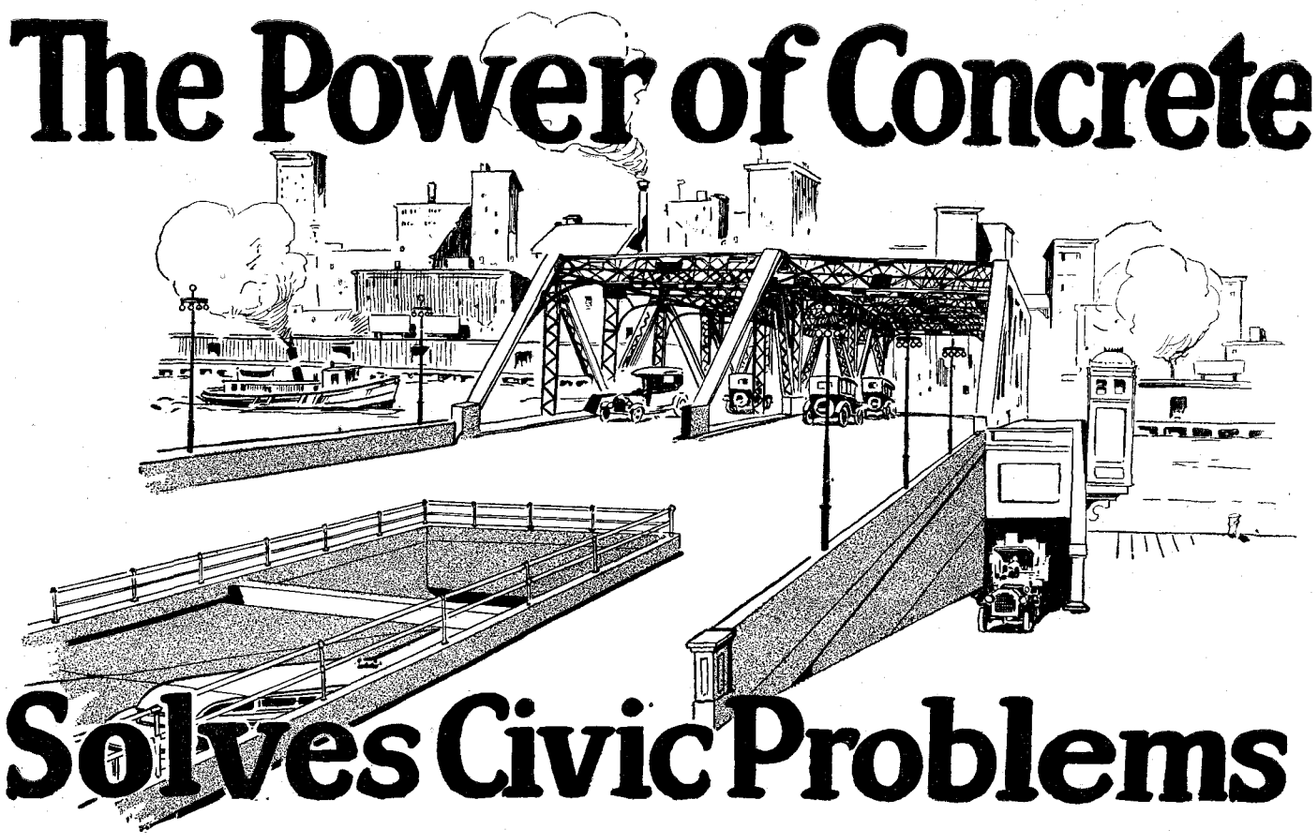

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